The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,109—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 315.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon,	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900,
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	—	—	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. DUNEARN ....Sailing about 15th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dus Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS. LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS, 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plaiu and Decorated	at Re.	1 0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,, ,,	1 4	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,, ,,	1 8	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,, Rs.	2 0	,,

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,

French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.

Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.

Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.

Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.

Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,

Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.

Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.

All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are selling the surplus stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS

Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE

O. H. L. LIQUEUR

SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
SATURDAY, 1st & MONDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.
BERTRAM THE GREAT,
Who has been specially commanded
ON THREE OCCASIONS
To appear before
THE QUEEN.
Will introduce
new and marvellous
Illusions
never witnessed in India before.
DON'T MISS
Seeing the Greatest Magician
OF THE AGE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to the second and back seats.
Doors open 8-30.
Performance commences 9-30 p. m.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

T. EMPSON,
Business Manager.

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers for ANTWERP direct and LONDON via FLUSHING. Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1. P.M., on 12th December, 1900, for :—

1. Filling in a portion of Agripada Estate.
2. Constructing a sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face. between the Charni Road and Marine Lines Stations.

The necessary information as to Conditions of Contracts, Quantities, &c., can be seen at the Engineer's Office between the hours 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENGLISH OR BENGAL COAL for the first six months of next year and last six months respectively, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, December 13th.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender nor will they give any reason for non acceptance.

B. GLYNN MESSENT, INST. I. C. E.
Engineer.
Bombay 29th November 1900.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

BULLOCKS, COWS, BUFFALOES, SUPPLIED in large numbers, 200 heads of Cattle supplied a week. For terms apply to,

F. K. PATEL,
General Contractor, Mhow.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...	...			...1,000
2nd ,,	...	...			... 500
3rd ,,	...	...			... 250
Five prizes	at Rs.	100	each		... 500
Five	,,	,,	,,	50 ,,	... 250
Ten	,,	,,	,,	20 ,,	... 200
Thirty	,,	,,	,,	10 ,,	... 300
				Total Rs.	... 3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits" amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

TO HAND by the Mail LATEST NOVELTIES from Europe and America to suit every purse. Inspection Earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROS.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.—By a Permanent Photographic process. A neat Folding Card with greetings. 4 annas each.—CLIFTON & Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

WANTED, by December 1st, COMPETENT and INTELLIGENT CLERK of good address. Apply by letter only. MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office.

WANTED well-educated intelligent man as READER; with experience preferred. Apply by letter only MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers,—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 14 Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 5 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year in Indian Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE WAR! THE WAR ! ! !

Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only, SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

Under instructions from the General Storekeeper, G. I. P Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, this day, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the stores not further required, consisting of tables, chairs, cots, crates, hoop-iron, wire iron galvanised, lamps, screw jacks, copying presses, zinc, old packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, leather cushions, ropes, empty drums, broken casks, chains, surgical instruments, clocks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap paper, American organ, harmonium, and sundry other materials, too numerous to mention.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., Also teak and blackwood household furniture consisting of chest of drawers, almyras, whatnot, easy-chairs, marble top tables, dining tables, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
1 case 18 Waterburry clocks, damaged by sea water.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria by "Manekji Cowasji and Sons' in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built dog-cart by Stephens in very good order.
1 flee-bitten Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong built rali cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham by Brinsmead and Sons.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vasses and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. I. Reuben, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES FOR DECORATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th, instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at the Watson Building, Church Gate street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of bird cages, ice-boxes, with refrigerators, Onyx marble gilt teapoys, sliding and table lamps, real marble large size keyless clock under glass dome, bronze timepieces, bronze figures and busts, American rich electro-plateware suitable for hotels, and messes, and clubs, Japanese tea and coffee sets, handsome folding screens and parcels, Majolica ware, singing bird with brass cage, large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, etc.

Catalogues are ready, and the goods are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Ice Factory, Mody Bay, Fort, handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, porcelain ware, glasswere, plated-ware, Brussels carpet, wearing apparel, trunks, etc., table ornaments, lamps, etc, the property of the late JAMES MOIR, Esq., Junior.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Household furniture consisting of teakwood wardrobes almyra, conversation and reclining couches, sofas, sliding dining table, chairs, aviary, coir matting, etc., the property of gentleman.

1 large size stereoscope, with views.
1 semi-grand piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 ebonized cottage piano by Royal Pianoforte Co.
2 dalmeyer's portrait lenses.
1 whole plate photographic camera with two double slides and stand by Lancester rapid rectilinear lens by Wray, printing frames, developing dishes, etc.
10 cases enmelled ware, consisting of soup plates, soup bowls, tea kettles, tumblers, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

4 new No. 1 Wrap Reel for ascertaining the length of yarns fitted with polished and lacquered brass arms and wheel dial and striking apparatus to record 120 yards, etc. by Messrs John Nesbitt.
1 new No. 1 yarn Tester for testing yarn from 0 to 130 lbs with large gauge and brass fittings and mounted on polished baywood board by John Nesbitt.
1 new weighing scales for Leas or Rovings complete with brass fittings by Avery Ld.
1 four ton Hydraulic gauge 7 in. by Schaffer and Budenberg.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new gent's bicycle "President."
A number of second-hand bicycles.
1 cabriolet, with hood, by Stephens, in running order.
1 high dogcart with rubber-tyred wheels and one spare set of iron-tyred wheels, with axle, in running order.
1 set of English leather harness, single, pool, blue cloth horse rug, and stable requisites.
1 second-hand light victoria, in good order.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Haji Elias Alli, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Raghunath Vadke and Parvatibai, Widow of the late Ramcrishna Raghunath Vadke, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Koombharwada street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1881-1881, new No. 7015, old survey No. 210-239, and new Survey No. 1956, assessed by the Municipality, under E Ward No. 7597, and Street No. 95, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Koombharwada Street aforesaid, on the north by the property Sitaram Bapuji and on the south by the property of Appaji Bhivroji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD BEHIND SUNKERSETH HOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the promises, by order of Mr. Raoji Vinayak Juggonath Sunkerseth, the following piece of ground, viz.:—

All that piece of pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 1,711 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a large piece of ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 570, 327, 328, 329, and 57, new Nos. 2681, 2168, 2141, and 08, old Survey Nos. 53, 56, 52 and, 10-1215, and new Survey Nos. 8127, 8201, 7050, 73, 74 and 83 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Juggonath Sunkerseth, on or towards the west partly by the Mahomedan burial ground and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Juggonath Shunkerseth and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, and on or towards the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., vendors' Solicitors.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1900 at 4 p. m., at Ballasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton, bones, brass pipes, grain sweepings, waste papers, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1900.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAUSES OF LOW MORTALITY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.—A Vegitable Remedy free of injurious combinations; relieves Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, etc, Very Palatable. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.—A speedy and certain Remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Kills Ague Malaria Plague, Influenza, Worth trying a Bottle. Please ask for NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC only Refuse substitute, Re. 1. Per Bot.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.—Magic Remedy for Asthma. Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.—Tooth-ache no more. Very effective Medicine for Gums and Tooth-aching. Per Bot. Ans. 12.

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, {F. S. MADON & CO.,} BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld. Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
,, The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May. 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that on and from MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1900, and until further notice, the timings of the Local and Suburban Trains between Colaba and Virar will be revised, and additional trains will be run to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR. For particulars, see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

On and from the same date and until further notice, the timings of the Through Passenger trains between Colaba and Wadhwan, including Branch Lines, will also be revised, particulars of which may be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MAHOMEDANS will be held at the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HALL, under the auspices of the ANJUMAN on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4-30 P.M., to devise means to raise a substantial subscription from the MUSALMANS in aid of the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN FUND. The Mahomedan Public is cordially invited to attend.

B. TYABJEE,
President, Anjuman-i-Islam,

FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-I-Islam.

Musalman Members of the Committee C. D. Fund :—

FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
R. M. SAYANI,
NAJMUDDIN TYABJEE,
C. AMIRUDDIN,
HAJEE OMAR JAMAL,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA,
DAUDBHOY MUSABHOY,
CARIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
HAJEE KASSIM MITHA,
M. H. MAKHA,
ABDUL RAZZAK CIRTAS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for 99 years' leases of the following building sites on their Estates :—

No. of Sites.	Areas from	Monthly Rent from
ON HORNBY ROAD.		
11 Sites	700 to 1330 sq. yds	Rs. 58 to Rs. 162
ON WAUDBY ROAD.		
Nos. 36 & 37	778 and 1040 sq. yds.	Rs. 65 and Rs. 86
ON WODEHOUSE ROAD.		
8 Sites	856 to 1128 sq. yds	Rs. 53 to Rs. 70
ON COLABA CAUSEWAY.		
5 Sites	833 to 1000 sq. yds	Rs. 69 to Rs. 83
ON MARINE LINES ESTATE.		
19 Sites	1600 sq. yds	Rs. 103
ON WELLINGTON LINES.		
14 Sites	817 to 2210 sq. yds	Rs. 72 to Rs. 213

Further particulars and plans of the Sites can be obtained at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

7 Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 8th November, 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December, 1900, the MAIL TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE will RUN as under :—

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Poona	d	20	40	Mysore	d	8	40
Bangalore	a	19	1	Bangalore	a	15	36
Do.	d	10	25	Do.	d	16	0
Mysore	a	16	47	Poona	a	5	10

For further particulars, please see published Time Tables at Stations.

The Train Service between Guntakal and Bezwada will be accelerated.

D. S. LINDSAY,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 23rd November, 1900.

ESTATE OF MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are hereby required to send in their claims or to pay the amount owing by them to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., the attorneys for HALIMABAI, widow and administratrix of the abovenamed deceased, at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiry of which period no claims against the said estate can be received or recognised and proceedings will be taken to make recoveries due to the estate.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for HALIMABAI, widow, and Administratrix of MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market ; N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1265
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	64
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	11

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	690
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	462 1-2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	—	210
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	17
Assur Veerjee Mill. Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	cm.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	355
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	(pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1790
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	— 55
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	... pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1.	1,000	Nil	560 530
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	50
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1810
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Half	yearly	Cash Rate.
Vlcock Asndown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	£2,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	200	251	100	1½	27½

AN American newspaper man, recently returned from South Africa, speaks bitterly of the dislike manifested to Americans by our Australian troops. He says that a New South Wales man, suffering from a fearful stutter, came to call on him in Capetown. Curiously enough, the Australian caught something of the American's twang, and, equally curiously, when he did so the stutter disappeared. "Why don't you always talk United States?" the American inquired. "Because I'd a b—b—blame sights—sooner stutter," was the answer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 7-16—1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£100 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£110 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 3-4—1-16
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16 unchg'd.
Do. New York	64 1-4 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11—1-2
Do. New York	4'85 1-4 unchanged
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. ,,

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are the imports into and exports from Bombay from Foreign countries of gold and silver since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Bars	...	11,89,117
,, Coins	6,997	...
Silver Bars	5,12,179	...
,, Coins	1,22,308	477,000

EXCHANGE.

There is very little doing in the market. There are no buyers of 3 months' sight credits under 1s. 4 3-16d. and no sellers of Telegraphic Transfers for anytime at 1s. 4d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight	Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
	Francs	169 1-2
30 days' sight	Japan	149
,, ,,	Shanghai	209
Silver, London		29 11-16
,, New York		64 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 97 3-16 for ready and Rs. 97 1-16 January and remained unchanged throughout the day.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. We note the following changes :—Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 12 1-2 higher. The rate now being Rs. 1,265 ; Commercial's are Rs. 64. In Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij is quoted at Rs. 690 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 462 1-2. In Spinning Companies, Alliance shares are Rs. 210 : Colaba Land Rs. 355 : Indian Manufacturing Rs. 480. In Press Companies Mofussils are Rs. 480 ex-d. and New Berar at Rs. 520. Other quotations remain unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 30,00,000, Calcutta took Rs. 7,70,000, Bombay Rs. 3,00,000, and Madras Rs. 930,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 14 per cent. The average rate of allotment was 15·97.

The amount advertised to be sold next week, is Rs 35,00,000. The total amount of Bills sold during the week including last public sale was Rs. 30,40,000 Extra allotments of Bills were made on Calcutta and Madras for Rs. 30,000 each at 1s. 4d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon revised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per cent. The rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

CROP REPORTS.

The telegraphic crop reports to hand to-day are generally favourable. Cotton picking is in progress, notably in Mooltan, Beawar, Dhulia, and Barsi, and small quantities continue to arrive at Agra, Beawar, Khamgaum, Dhulia, Jalgaon, and Barsi. In Jalgaon, however, the arrivals are being restricted owing to higher rates in surrounding markets. In Wadhwan the Cotton plants are in flower and in some places showing bolls. Wheat and rapeseed crops are flourishing ; food grains are doing well except in Hubli where they are suffering from want of rain.

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams to hand this moring state that the Liverpool Cotton market on Wednesday closed easier, Surats were steady and Manchester was quiet. The total day's sales were 10,000 bales of which 500 bales were sold on speculation and for export. 300 bales of Surat were disposed of. The total imports for the day amounted to 20,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·29	5·25	5·18	5·13	4·63
—3-64	—4-64	—13-64	—10-64	—9-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 5,000 bales against 42,000 last year. Exports to Great Britain, were 28,000 bales, and to Continent 18,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands are quoted	10 1-8=unchd.
Futures, month of February	9·69=—8
Do. do. of May	9·62=—8

The market is quiet but steady. Business done is about 2,100 bales for export and 1,200 bales for mill consumption. Fine Bengal (ready) is quoted Rs. 187 to Rs. 188 ; and Rs. 191 1-2 for January delivery ; Fully good Rs. 183—Rs. 184 (ready) and Rs. 181 January. Broach Fine Rs. 233-4 March-April and Good Rs. 222-3 for March. Bhownugger Good is Rs. 203-4 nominal for 25th May delivery.

The following statement shows the movements of Cotton during the week ending 28th instant :—

	1900	1899	Difference.
Receipts for the week	26,752	34,134	— 7,382
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th November	63,643	1,45,255	—81,612
Shipments for the week to Europe	6,764	......	plus 6,764
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,514	809	plus 705
Total	8,278	809	plus 7,469
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Nov.—			
Europe	42,319	740	plus 41,579
Japan	983	68,085	—67,102
China	362	7,841	—7,479
Coast Ports	5,343	1,568	plus 3,775
Total	49,007	78,234	—29,227
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	5,024	......	plus 5,024
China, Japan and Coast Ports	200	12,475	—12,275

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1899 to 30th September 1900 1,367 bales, Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1st October 1899 to 31st August 1900, 21,228 bales, Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 10th November 1900 516 bales.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding period of last year.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	558	7,893	15,046
Barsee and Nugur	476	5,372	1,616
Berar	1,894	18,452	18,328
Hingunghat	80	503	494
Dhollera	...	1,549	21,991
Broach	...	180	5,781
Compta and Dharwar	182	6,011	8,666
Westerns	40	1,373	443
Bengals	930	18,130	63,649
Sind	...	151	3,521
Persian	114	11,77	229
American	...	673	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,579	2,461
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total	4,274	63,643	145,255

FREIGHT.

THE market is dull and the business reported is very limited. Shipments to Antwerp have been booked at 13 shillings : Dunkirk and Have at 13 6d. February at 15 shillings and April at 17 shillings. We quote ; Liverpool 155, London 13s. 6d. Hull 14s. Antwer 13s. to 13s. 6d, Humborg Dunkirk and, Havre 13s. 6d. and Marseilles 13s. to 13s. 6d.

PRODUCE.

Subjoined is a summary of Daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	31,385	2,248,707	4,980,051
Linseed	2,179	728,395	2,058,957
Rapeseed	81	622,712	1,948,227
Gingellyseed	13,024	1,273,417	1,334,613
Poppyseed	17	454,611	584,895
Groundnuts	98	46,294	142,234
Castorseed	1,129	518,259	883,090
Rice	3,292	12,841,904	692,938
Myrabollams	2,100	* 306,754	not recorded

* Since 1st April.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—The market is dull and as usual there has been no business for export. White Delhi remains at Rs. 4-8.

LINSEED.—The market is firm for old stuff and easier for forward delivery. Exporters are ready buyers at following rates : Linseed bold (old) Rs. 10·9 : new Rs. 8·8.

RAPESEED.—There is no enquiry for the new crop, put in old, good bussiness is being done, Brown Cawpore (old) is quoted Rs. 8·6 : New Rs. 6 7 Brown Delhi Rs. 6·8. Yellow Cownpore Rs. 7·2 Guzerat Rs. 7·12.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm and some exporters are operating at Rs. 9-1-0 for old crop.

CASTERSEED.—is somewhat easier sellers are offering Rs. 38, but no business rates in the market is reported at this rate. Casterseed (old) is quoted Rs. 3-8. and New Rs. 33 8- Rs. 36 and Rs. 35, are offered for January and February delivery.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market and is firm owing to good demand and exports are buying at following rates :

50 per cent.	New	Rs. 41·8	
75 ,,	,,	,, 42	
15 ,,	,,	,, 43	Red Rs. 43-4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

The dominating factor in the cotton trade, writes a correspondent from New York under date 26th October, is still the absence of frost, which encourages a tendency to increase crop estimates. Many estimates are now for 10,250,000 to 10,500,000 bales, and there are authorities who maintain that a yield of 10,750,000 or more is not improbable. Selling, however, is checked by the fact that prices within a comparatively short time have fallen about 150 points, and by the decreasing crop movement in the Atlantic States, where farmers know that their crops are short. Planters in the Georgia counties go so far as to say that they expect to get 15c. to 25c. by next July. Of course, this is wild talk, but it shows the way the wind is blowing. In the Atlantic States much higher prices than those now current are certainly expected, and farmers refuse to sell at present quotations. In Texas and elsewhere in the south-west it is another story altogether. They have a big crop there, evidently the most bountiful on record, and are anxious to take advantage of the relatively high prices. Meanwhile European stocks are increasing, and the speculation here has dwindled. Bulls, however, contend that increasing stocks in England mean the reopening of Lancashire's mills and an increase sooner or later in Liverpool's spot sales to 12,000 or 15,000 bales a day ; and they also argue that diminished yields in India and Egypt, the sharp rise in silver within the last month or so, and the prospect of a speedy solution of the Chinese problem are factors to be kept clearly in mind. They asserts, too, that the crop has been marketed with such unexampled rapidity that the cotton world has been deceived as to its real size.

Another correspondent says : The average date at which one-third of the crop has come into sight in the past ten years is November 5. In seven out of the ten years it has ranged between the 3rd and 7th November. In 1896 it was the 28th of October, but that year the crop was exceptionally early. In 1897 it was the 10th November, but that was the yellow fever year, when the October movement was greatly interfered with, so that, with these exceptions, the date when one-third of the crop has come into sight has varied very little. Assuming that the movement this season has been an average one, the following figures give the crop :—

Cotton in sight 2nd November	3,171,000	bales
Ports receipts 2nd to 5th November	94,000	,,
Estimated overland and Southern consumption and increased interior stocks	46,000	,,
	3,311,000	
	3	
Indicated Crop	9,933,000	

"I am inclined" say sthis correspondent, "to take this as a conservative estimate, as it is not unreasonable to suppose that the crop has moved faster than the average because of the strong inducement to rapid marketing owing to the high prices prevailing earlier during the season."

COAL.

There is next to nothing doing in Bombay and prices remain unchanged.

The following will be of interest :—M. Paul Combon, the French Ambassador in London, has recently forwarded to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, some interesting documents concerning the present coal crisis. The increase in the price of coal during the past two years, M. Combon says, has entailed upon Great Britain and her customers are increased expenditure of 1,650,000,000 fcs., of which the mine proprietors and others interested have received 1,362,000,000 fcs., and the miners 287,000,000 fcs. With regard to the causes of the rise, he says that various writers have grouped them as follows ;—Condition of British mines and railway rates in England, the South African war, exaggerated exportation, and the natural commercial movement. M. Combon, however, considers there is no reason to think the first reason a valid one, as the railway rates and the working of the mines are the same as before the crisis.

The following table shows the quantity of coal produced in 1899 in British India, &c. :—

India	4,933,000
Canada	4,566,000
Cape Colony	209,000
Natal	324,000
Australia	852,000
New Zealand	975,000
Tons	11,5859,000

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,928	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week	Rs. 61,320
Do. to date	,, 1,77,803

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	458	439	2	899
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	25	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	6,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week	Rs. 299
Do. to date	,, 2,708

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 27th October, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,480	44,588	...	7,108	...	39,497
Goods	1,21,443	80,293	41,150	—	5,51,134	—
Other earnings	7,882	17,137	..	9,255	...	40,922
Total for week	1,66,805	1,42,018	24,787	—	—	—
Aggregate	25,99,490	21,28,775	—	—	4,70,715	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 4-41m., 5-39a. Low water, 11-21m., 11-3a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 16th inst., due to arrive at 7 a. m.
St. Andrew's Dinner, Town Hall, 8 p. m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa-bay, Cape Colony, &c., per s.s. Umlohti, via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow ; and per s.s. Congella, via Madras, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, the 2nd proximo.

THEFTS AT MARINE LINES.—Lieutenant A. C. Edwardes, of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who resides in the Officers' Mess, at Marine Lines, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 75 from his quarters, sometime during Tuesday night, and Lieutenant A. Spilteler, I. M. S., who resides in a room adjoining Lieutenant Edwardes, has made a similar report in respect of a chronograph watch, of the value of Rs. 80.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Worlee Packady, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Lukho Runchorda, a Hindu mali, aged about forty years, who resided in a hut in the above locality. The deceased had been for the past twelve months ailing and was tired of life. Early on Wednesday morning, he was found missing from the hut. The police were informed and the well near the hut was dragged, with the result that the body of the deceased was recovered in the evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A THIEVISH SERVANT.—Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I. E., who resides at Warden Road, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night, a pair of gold sleeve links, a gold collar stud, a pair of gold spectacles, three silver studs, &c., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 96, were stolen from his bungalow. The police investigated the matter and on searching the house of one of the servants, named Dawood Bapoo Casum, recovered a few articles, belonging to Mr. Fazulbhoy. The servant was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, with the theft of property and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Parel Road, on the body of Baboo Succaram, a mill-hand, aged thirty-five years, who resided at Chinchpoogly. About a month ago, deceased while at work in the mill, was cleaning a machine in motion. Suddenly his right hand was caught in the machine and injured. He applied some tobacco and pan to the injured hand and continued to attend to his work for a few days. The wound got worse and about four days ago tetanus set in, which terminated fatally on Wednesday. A verdict of death from tetanus, following the injury accidentally received, was returned.

THE BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5 p.m. :—

March	Au Secours	Vandervell.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Selection	La Poupe	Audran.
Song	The City of Light	Adams.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume.
Valse	Aux Flambeaux	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Rennison, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Ladoo Gopal, a labourer, and Vishnoo Succaram, an armed sepoy of the railway police, with stealing a tin of ghee, valued at Rs. 25 from the Wari Bunder goods shed. Early on Wednesday morning, the two accused went to the Wari Bunder goods yard, where the second accused handed the tin of ghee to the first accused. But before the latter could leave the yard he was caught red-handed by the policeman on duty at the gate. The second accused absconded towards the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba, where he was apprehended. A record of one previous conviction was produced against No. 2. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one month's and No. 2 to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A EURASIAN LAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of George Smith, a Eurasian lad, aged thirteen, son of a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company. The deceased resided with his father at Matharpakady and was a student in the St. Mary's College. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased climbed up an almond tree about ten feet high to gather fruit, in the compound of the Isabel School, at Matharpakady. After gathering some fruit, Smith jumped on the branch on which he was standing to knock some more fruit down, when the branch broke under his feet and he fell on his back on to the wooden paling of the compound. The paling being sharpened at the top, penetrated the boy's back and was extricated with difficulty by the mistress of the school with the assistance of a Parsi, who happened to pass by the road at the time. Deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a large triangular wound, situated on the right side of his back penetrating the chest and a compound fracture of the tenth rib on the same side. The boy did not rally and died next day from the internal hœmorrhage consequent on the penetrating wound of the chest. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ACCIDENTS AND THEIR REMEDIES.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a book, entitled "Accidents and their Immediate Remedies," published by Dr. Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Mehta, House Surgeon to the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, Baroda. A man is liable to meet with accidents every moment of his life, but most men do not know what to do at such a juncture. Most people, not frequently, for want of lack of proper knowledge suffer from life-long defects arising out of trivial accidents. The author aims at supplying the proper means and knowledge to prevent such consequences. The chapters in the book are so well arranged as to give the reader a clear idea of what each chapter treats of. Besides suggesting prompt and remedial measures until medical aid is procured, the book does full justice to and prescribes proper and handy remedies for cases of poisoning, burns, circulation of blood, stupor and senselessness, fractures and dislocations of bones, application of bandages, cuts, wounds, and the removal of patients from the place of accident to the hospital. To give an accurate idea to the reader the author has given diagrams which enhance the usefulness of the book—a publication, which it may be stated, is dedicated to Khan Bahadur Dr. Samsuddin Jeevabhai Suleman, Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State. The book is cleverly and usefully compiled, and deserves the support of the Gujarati-reading public.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on the 28th instant, at 5-30 p. m., when Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., President, was in the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Washington—North American Fauna No. 19 ; From Sydney—Science of Man and the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australia ; from Almora—Hill Dialects of the Kumaun Division ; from Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gassallschaft Fur Erdkunde za Berlin, XXXV—1900—No. 3 ; From Rome—Rivisa Mensile de Nanropatolozia e Psichiatria diretta dal Prof. S. Sciamanna ; and Catalogue General des Livres de Sciences, J. B. Bailliere et Fils Editeurs. A paper on "Parsee Life in Parsee Songs, Part I, Cradle Songs" was read by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Angus E N
Ardesir H (Engineer)
Barasch H
Baronian Z S I
Beale A H
Bell W W
Blohm Edward
Brodkie Sophie
Brown W T
Calvert Sub-Conductor
Coombs Miss G
Cory Mrs David
Deepholts J P
Elder A J
Ena Mr
Flocker Fritza
Frexmore Sisters
Gibbs A F H
Gordon J V
Grimberg David
Guillet Madam Louise
Hall E A
Hand F
Harra Mrs Lucy
Harvey Mrs M
Hirsch W Anton
Jones Read William
Koehler H
Kohla H
Laznic Natali
Lee Mrs
Lincoln Mrs
McGown
Meyer Mons R
Miller Philip
Moore E F
Moore T Harley
Mosbacker B L
Neilson J
Niedel Aneta
Pagonis A D
Roberts Mrs John Roper
Rozensweig Fanie
Schmidt F E Oskar
Schuh Samuel
Searson Miss
Taylor D Massie
Taylor Mrs W J
Tinta Gospa Marya
Usborne Gordon
Votbragh J T S
Weissmaun Madam E
Whiteside Rev W C

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

ALLEGED DEFAULT IN TRANSFERS OF SHARES.

L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC VS. THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff prayed judgment for the sum of Rs.1,425, with interest at 9 per cent. from 19th July, 1900, damages for the loss of three shares in the defendant company, and dividends thereon by the defendants' default, costs, further interest, etc. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the company.

The plaintiff's case was that, in the month of July 1878, he agreed to purchase three shares in the defendant company in the open market at the ruling rate, Rs. 377-8-0 per share. One of the shares stood registered in the register of shareholders in the defendant company in the name of Manekbai, widow of Ruttonsey Nensey, and the other two shares in the name of Gomtibai, wife of Goverdhandas Valjee. The defendant company issued certificates that the said persons were the registered holders of the three shares. As was customary in the Bombay market the vendors of the shares caused transfers thereof to the plaintiff to be executed by the registered owners, and caused such transfers, together with the certificates, to be lodged with the defendant company for the registration of the transfers, and transfer to the plaintiff's name of the shares and the certificates. The company issued in the plaintiff's name receipts for the certificates and transfers, thereby intimating to plaintiff that the three transfers were in order, and that the shares would be transferred into his name. They were eventually so transferred. Upon the faith of the certificates and receipts, plaintiff was induced to believe his vendors had made out a title to the shares and to pay to them the price at which he had agreed to purchase them. Plaintiff went on to say that by a decree of the High Court in a suit in which Hunsraj Parmanand was plaintiff and the plaintiff and the defendant company and others were defendants, it was decided that the two persons in whose names the shares had stood registered, held under a forged transfer or transfers from a previously registered owner, which forged transfer the defendant company had passed as genuine. It was ordered that the plaintiff should transfer the shares to their rightful owner, Hansraj Parmanand, which plaintiff had accordingly done. In consequence of the decision, the defendant company, on the 23rd November 1899, refused to recognise the plaintiff as the owner of the shares and he also lost dividends, amounting to Rs. 105 and Rs. 120 which were declared on the shares in 1898 and 1899 respectively. By these acts of the company, the plaintiff had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,425, which the company had failed to pay.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgement, recited the facts under which the suit had been filed, and said the plaintiff claimed for the full value of the shares. He contended that according to the practice of dealers in shares in Bombay, the receipts that had been granted were equivalent to the shares. Such receipts, on being granted by the company, amounted to a representation that the vendors were the original holders of the shares. Having alluded to the contentions put forward by the company in their defence, his lordship said it became necessary to see how far the contentions of either side were good, both in fact and in law. It had been established beyond all doubt that the granting of the share certificates by a company under the Companies Act meant that the person who was described as the holder was not merely the registered holder, but was also the rightful owner of such shares. His lordship came to the conclusion that the transfer signed by the chief agent of the company was equivalent to a share certificate. It was a fact that the plaintiff had not seen the original certificates, and did not see the endorsements, and so could not have been influenced by them. The plaintiff had relied upon the transfer deeds and on the receipts ; and claimed that he was entitled to relief on them. The share transfers had been attested by brokers or certain other persons ; and the plaintiff must have seen that they were signed by Manekbai and Gomtibai when he signed them. He therefore concluded that they were the persons who were the vendors, and claimed ownership of and a right to transfer the shares. The company was not a party to those documents, but in another exhibit the officer of the company had said he had received for transfer certain shares, which transfer was duly executed, and that conveyed to the mind of the plaintiff the fact that the share certificates must have stood in the names of Manekbai and Gomtibai, and that the transfers had been properly executed. It seemed, therefore, to his lordship that when they had such documents as were before the court that they conveyed the complete representation that the shares had stood in the names of the two women, that they were the registered holders of the shares, that their names appeared in the share register, and that the shares had been duly transfered. That was the interpretation he drew from the form in which the receipt was given, and that matter was put beyond doubt by the evidence that had been given by the transfer clerk. That being so, it seemed to his lordship that the representation had been made that Manekbai and Gomtibai were the rightful and registered owners of the shares. That being so, and the plaintiff having been deprived of the shares, the question arose "had the plaintiff any remedy, and if so, what?" If his lordship's conclusions on the previous points were correct, it appeared that the plaintiff was entitled to be indemnified to the extent he could prove that he had sustained damages. He had claimed Rs. 400 less Rs. 35 for dividend, or Rs. 365 per share. The defendants had contended that before he could succeed, the plaintiff must show that he had no remedy against the persons from whom he had purchased the shares. That part of the case had, however, not been threshed out to any extent by either side. The whole of the money the plaintiff had paid for the shares was now gone, and he had said he had no remedy against the brokers, because they had acted honestly. His lordship had asked, why could not he recover the amounts from Manekbai and Gomtibai ; but to that question he had received no answer. It was really the case of a person selling shares who had no title to shares, but there was no evidence to show that such persons would not have refused the money if asked to do so. In fact, no demand had been made for it. That appeared to his lordship to be the weak part of the case ; and upon the authorities that had been cited, his lordship felt a difficulty in passing a decree for the plaintiff, unless the latter could prove that he could not recover his money. As there had been nothing to that effect put before him in the case, his lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

MESSRS. CORNAGLIA'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. CORNAGLIA opened their new branch establishment on Esplanade Road yesterday evening. The new premises are considerably more imposing in outward aspect than the well-known resort in Meadows Street, and have the additional advantage of being in an excellent situation. In this respect ladies visiting the Army and Navy Stores will find it a most convenient place of refreshment. Messrs. Cornaglia have established their reputation so that it is unnecessary to say that the confections they dispense to customers meet the most fastidious tastes in such delicacies. The new shop is a spacious and brilliant place. Outside the premises attract attention by their striking appearance, the front elevation being a mass of cool looking white. The impression given is that here is a cool retreat from the heat of the streets and inside the impression is maintained. The effect of the lighting is heightened by a scheme of decoration in cream with just a little gold, and numerous splendid mirrors, which have been supplied by one of the best makers in Italy. The little marbled topped tables and other furniture including showcases have been supplied by Messrs. John Roberts and Co. The proprietor was the recipient of many congratulations on having opened such a handsome place. In so excellent a situation it is bound to be a great success.

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8. A.M. TO 6 P.M.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Avola, 2388 tons, Captains F W Langworthy, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 633 tons, Captain L Labett, sailed yesterday for Jedda &c with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s s Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain W Edge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd November, via coast ports, with a General cargo, Rev Mrs Dilger and child and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Havre & Antwerp	5-12	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk			F Muir & Co
C	Henry Balckow	639	Labett	Red Sea	29-11	B&P S N Co
E	Clan Stuart	1329	Milne	Mauritius	30-11	H G Ajani
G	Mcshtari	1112	Barron	Busserah	29-11	B & P S N Co
H & J	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Z'bar	30-11	M M & Co
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Calcutta	1-12	H C Joosub
O	Brantwood	2295	Robertson	Rotterdam	1-12	R Bomanjee
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg	1-12	W M Bell
R	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Singapore	1-12	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	29-11	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China	5-12	P & O S N Co
3	Caledonien	1423	Rogliano	M'lles via Aden	1-12	M M & Co
4	Sheikh	2828	Jones			K Nixon & Co
5	Avala	2288	Langworthy	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
6	Megna	771	Williams	Calcutta	29 11	M M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	2-12	K N & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Kurrachee	5-12	K N & Co
10	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
15	Bombay	2049	Fraser	London	8-12	J M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Kurrachee	30-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Buadro	Karachee	1-12	Shephard & Co
Povani	562	Fakeer	Bhownager	1-12	Shephard & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Mugna s	Williams	Rangoon.
	Pimba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.
	Henry Balckow s.	Labett	Jedda &c

The steamer Avela Capt Langworthy for Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—5 hogsheads port D Cowasjee; 10 bales paper, Ardeshir M Mehta.

FROM LONDON.
Arabia s—145 cases provision D Cowasjee; 12 packages medicine, E J Hokim; 102 cases gin, Sorabji Cowasjee; 215 cases gin, 8 cases brandy, D Dowasjee; 50 cases gin, 15 cases liquenrs, 57 cases wine Phipson and Co.
Caledonia s—25 cases wine and 18 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Oriental s—15 cases burgundy, Croft Mody and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.
Arabia s—100 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels—s 10 cases champagne, Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.
Arabia s—180 cases champagne Phirson and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Arabia s—50 cases schnapps, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Stanley Hall s—100 bales cotton waste, and 200 bales ragss P Heerjee and Co; 200 bales rags P Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—165 bales cotton and 130 cwt casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Stanley Hall s—1,350 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR NEW YORK.
Arabia s—bundles carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sirius s—600 cut horns, L Hassum.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—171 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR HAVRE.
Bombay s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 501 cwt myrabollams, W Bechir; 500 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Mikado s—2,015 cwt myrabollams, W Bechir; 500 cwt myrabollams, J Knetsey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Chusan s—10 cwt moye teeth M M Essabhoy; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales cotton A C E Motiwala.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Chusan s—200 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V. R.
Bombay, 30th November.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday the 1st proximo.

2. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade on the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday next the 4th proximo.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th November.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to morrow the 1st prox. at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttles to be worn. No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

2. Members are reminded that the march back from Colaba North Fort to the Club after Gun Target practice counts as a Company Drill.

3. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge tomorrow at 3-45 p.m. to convey members of No 2 Company to Gun Target Practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Club to-morrow December 1st, particulars of which can be seen on the notice board. No invitations will be issued after to-day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 29th November.

Mr J Kitzmank having joined is taken on to the strength and posted to B troop from 23 instant.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1060—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—Janardham and A Little and Co; parthéard.
1097—Thakurdas D and Co—C Fernandes vs Col J Willonghby W ray Shamrao and others and York Smith.
1077—Pestonjee R K Buldeodas—Mobokimchand and others vs Maneckchand Kapurchand Edgelow G and W.
1080—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas Fathobhai and others vs Vitholdas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
1083—Wadia and G—Motichand Talluckchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
3850—Wadia and G—Hirji Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.
11714—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
1-00—Madhowjee V—Oza Premjee Sokuldas vs Gomibai widow—In-person.
511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.
382-96—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Mahomedally Fidaally Payne G S and M.
794-99—Hiralal M and M Oosman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.
481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General and others vs Gordhandas Parmonandas and others—Little and Co.
373.00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Abdul Kurrim Hajee Abu Bucker and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Saley Mahomed Printer
630-99—Dikshit and D—Daje Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapat and others—Chitnis M and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

D'MONTE-FERREIRA.—November 29, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Kalbadevi) by the Very Rev Fr A Bruder, S J, Superios Regular, assisted by several other Fathers, Dr D A D'Monte of Bandora, to Dr Miss C Ferreira, House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SUMMERHAYES—November 17, at Quetta, the wife of John O Summerhayes, M R C S, England, L R C P, London, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—November 19, at Bolaram, the wife of Captain A R Saunders, 2nd Lancers, H C, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

WE regret to notice that a recrudescence of seditious agitation is reported from Cape Colony. It is said that the result of the agitation tends to estrange the hitherto passively loyal Dutch and the situation is regarded as serious. It may be that the Dutch colonists incorrectly read the demonstrations in France and regard the declaration of Mr. Kruger as something more than sound and fury signifying nothing. The French Government has refused to accept an interpellation suggesting that representations be made to Great Britain in favour of arbitration for the Boers. Of M. Delcasse, Mr. Kruger sought to ascertain what the attitude of France might be in certain eventualities. M. Delcasse's reply was oracular to a degree. He maintained the statement he made in the Chamber of Deputies last March, that France would not take any initiative, but would concur in any initiative taken under conditions deserving of France's approval. Precisely. But M. Delcasse will know that no conditions which Mr. Kruger could propose would be deserving of France's approval. It was almost superfluous to add that Mr. Kruger made no specific proposal. If the Cape Dutch imagine anything to Boer advantage is likely to come from Mr. Kruger's lips they are likely to be wofully mistaken. But we can understand their condition must be extremely unpleasant, seeing that Messrs. Steyn and De Wet haye occupied Dewetsdorp and threaten a descent on Cape Colony. Dewetsdorp, we need scarcely remind our readers, is within easy reach of Bethulie, Norval's Pont and Aliwal North, the descent west of the Drakensburg being comparatively easy. Fortunately the garrison occupies the heights commanding the town, and every drift between Aliwal North and the Orange River is held by our forces. If additional mounted men were available De Wet might soon be captured. But it is to be feared that happy incident will not be effected just at present. If the Boers be kept back and irresponsible agitation rigorously dealt with, the unrest among the Dutch colonists may be allayed without resort to further measures.

THE Report of the Japanese Finance Minister on the Post-Bellum Financial Administration of Japan, to which we referred briefly yesterday, is a document worthy of more extended notice. The indemnity money received by Japan from China was a handsome sum. It comprised two hundred million taels and its interest, half a million taels, as the indemnity for the temporary occupation of Wei-hai-wei, and thirty million taels for the retrocession of the Liao-tung Peninsula. The war indemnity, it was arranged, was to be received in eight instalments within seven years after the ratification of the treaty. The Chinese Government agreed to pay interest on the parts yet unpaid after the first instalment at the rate of five per cent. per annum, but it was arranged that in case the entire amount were paid within three years after the ratification of the treaty China would be freed from paying interest, and that any interest which had already been paid would be credited as part of the principal. The Japanese Government carefully allotted the money beforehand. When it came a part of it was set aside for the use of the Imperial household, but the bulk of it was divided up for purposes of national utility. The Army and Navy received first attention and the establishment of an iron foundry followed. Other portions were set aside as permanent funds—for war-vessels and torpedoes, a Provident Fund "in reserve for calamities," and the fund in aid of national education. Japan early recognised that the more the people are educated the less liable are they to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition which lead to disorder. She therefore gave the fullest prominence to educational schemes in the disposal of this windfall, and, as Count Matsukata claims, all the various purposes to which the money was devoted, were calculated either to perpetuate the memory of the victorious war or to confer lasting benefits on the nation at large. The payments by the Chinese Government were made in Kuping taels and when it was announced that China contemplated raising loans in Europe, while Japan had the prospect before her of paying large disbursements for several years in Europe, the Japanese Finance Minister rose to the occasion. Silver was falling in value, so the Japanese Minister negociated with China to reduce the indemnity money to the terms of English currency and to have each instalment paid in London to the representative of the Japanese Government in that city. And by this prudent move Japan secured nearly a million and three-quarters sterling more than they would had China persisted in paying silver on a falling exchange. The Japanese Minister thus scored very neatly over the Chinaman.

That no further occasion might arise to give Japan an advantage China promptly paid up the lot. Japan thus suddenly became rich. But her Finance Ministers did not lose their heads. Their disposal of the money will bear close scrutiny and command approbation. Measures were at once taken to develop the resources of the country so that the growth of the country's wealth might keep pace with its increasing expenditure, it being recognised that the Post-bellum Financial Measures should consist not only of the rearrangement of the national finance, but also of the measures taken for the economical development of the country. The main items of the programme, therefore, which Count Matsukata submitted to the Emperor were three schemes, one for meeting the increased expenditure of the Government, the second concerning the extraordinary war expenditure, the Chinese indemnity and the annual estimate for the administration of Formosa, and the third, a scheme of expansion concerning the public organisations for communication and for monetary circulation. The first scheme was to meet the ordinary class of increased expenditure by increased revenue from taxes on "sake," business, registration duties and tobacco, to pay the expenses of the military and naval expansion and of the establishment of an iron-foundry from the Chinese indemnity fund, and to find the revenue needed to improve Government railways and expand the telephone service by issuing public loans. The second scheme was to close up the special, "comptabilite" of the special war fund and transfer its remaining business to the General Account of Government; and to distribute the indemnity fund in the redemption of the war expenses and defensive expansions and in the subsidizing of a portion of the capital of the proposed local industrial banks. Further it set up a special "comptabilite" for Formosa with the object of adopting a scheme of self-supporting financial administration for that island. The aim of the third scheme was to improve the railways and telephones by the issue of a public loan and to expand the business of the Yokohama Specie Bank and to establish the central and local industrial banks.

In order to carry out these complicated schemes Count Matsukata's first step was to bring about the adoption of a gold standard. It was the wisest step he could take and doubtless led to the successful results now reported. But the Minister had many difficulties to contend with, not the least being the lower standard of intelligence of his colleagues in the Diet. After he had made a very fair start towards the realisation of his dreams the change of Ministry came and the advance of Japanese financial progress was retarded. Count Matsukata's claim is that he has laid the financial foundations of the Japanese empire on a sound basis, and that the country is to be congratulated on the fact that scarcely a trace was found to show that the people were unable to bear the increased burden of taxation necessitated by the schemes for the development of the country. Doubtless details of the financial administration may be open to criticism. But taking it generally Count Matsukata's administration has been brilliantly successful. Besides the commendation of his sovereign he has merited the gratitude of the people. Japan is not styled the England of the East without justification. It has advanced because it deserved to. It has deserved to because its statesmen, duly appreciating the necessities of the country, have taken advantage of her successes for the good of the land and of the people. If the future policy of the Government be determined in accordance with the lines laid down by Count Matsukata a continuance of Japanese prosperity seems assured.

SOME months ago the Chamber of Commerce made a representation to Government with reference to the injustice which they alleged the proposed legislation increasing the amount of taxes to be paid by the Port Trust to the Municipality would inflict on the former authority. The chief argument used by the Chamber of Commerce is that extra taxation on the Trust would mean an additional burden on importers and exporters, and the Corporation, to whom the representation has been referred, have made a very sensible answer. They point out that there is no reason why exporters and importers, like other people, should not pay for benefits received. It is undoubted that much of the increased expenditure by the Municipality has been brought about by the measures taken to check plague and thus keep the port of Bombay open to foreign trade. Business has suffered severely during the past four years, but these misfortunes do not support the contention that property which is beneficially occupied and used should be exempted from strict principles of assessment, because the bodies to which it belongs discharge public duties. We think the reduction of the rebate from 10 to 5 per cent. a reasonable and equable proposition. The Committee having the subject in hand, have sent in their report in which the situation is accurately stated. It says: "If the benefits which have been conferred on the trade of Bombay by the heavy expenditure which the Municipality has incurred in plague were to be compensated for, a much larger payment would be due from the Trust than is likely to be received by the proposed reduction of the rebate. And it must be remembered that a great many of the plague measures taken at the expense of the Municipality were in the special interests of trade; and that but for them the foreign trade of Bombay would have been irretrievably injured. Though the measures in question may not have been of much avail, and the large expenditure may not have produced all the results desired, still, if the measures had not been taken, and the moneys spent and at least a show made that everything practicable was being done to put down plague and to prevent infection of foreign countries, these countries would have closed their ports against Bombay, and the Trust would then have been placed in a most deplorable predicament." The proposed alteration involves no breach of principle, as at the time of Government fixing the rebate at 10 per cent. the Trust was in its infancy, but now that that body has grown in wealth and increased in importance there does not appear to be any cogent reason why the proposed act should not become law.

THE annual report on the administration of the Bombay Customs House shows that the gross receipts have fallen nearly 15½ lakhs, which decrease has been mainly due to smaller imports of dutiable articles in consequence of widespread distress prevailing in the Presidency. The high prices ruling in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe for the articles which form the bulk of the imports to India also contributed to the general loss. The heaviest decrease took place in metals, the falling-off being nearly ten lakhs, while petroleum accounts for about seven lakhs. The famine, however, is not altogether accountable for this, for it must be remembered the stocks of 1897-98 were large, in addition to which oil advanced in price in both Russia and America. There was a satisfactory import of manufactured cotton goods, the progress being due generally to the prices of cotton piece-goods remaining firm in England throughout the year. Owing to the facilities afforded by new parcel exchanges which have been established for direct communication between India and several countries on the Continent of Europe by the Washington Convention the value of the packages of jewelry and other articles of gold transmitted has further increased, and although the amount is only Rs. 11,248 it represents a large additional business. Attached to the report is a resume of the working of the Cotton Duties Act, from which it is stated that at the commencement of the year there were 118 cotton mills in the Presidency, and during the twelve months fourteen new mills commenced work. Against this must be recorded the fact that twenty-eight mills were closed for varying periods during the year owing to liquidation of the companies concerned, repairs, plague, total failure of cotton crop, famine and other causes. Considering the addition of twelve new mills, the grand total of yarn spun exceeds by a fair amount the totals for the two previous years, and the excess would doubtless have been still larger if several mills had not been closed on account of the failure of the cotton crop, the glut in the Eastern markets, and to a certain extent on account of the disorganizaton resulting from plague.

THE mortality returns for Bombay City afford evidence that the improvement in the general health is maintained, and it is specially gratifying to note that plague shows no sign of the recrudescence which has been noticeable in November during the past four years. Compared with the corresponding week in 1899 the 58 deaths last week show a decrease of 79, which is very satisfactory. It has been said, and is even now believed by several high officials, that plague will be more or less prevalent for eight years; perhaps this may be so, but we have some slight grounds for hoping that this year may close without the disease showing signs of renewed activity. Fever is very rife, and this sickness is more or less interfering with most business houses. The deaths from fever number 92, and the fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery number 83. There were 29 persons who met with untimely deaths, the figures for which have been abnormally large throughout the year; 250 deaths were ascribed to diseases of the lungs, 123 of which were among Hindus and 74 among the Mussalmans. The average death-rate is 48·59 per thousand, as compared with a quinquennial rate of 42·14. In the Mofussil except in the Dharwar District there was a general decrease in the plague figures. Poona, Belgaum and Nasik continue to show improvement, and except in the district named there appears to be no tendency towards dissemination.

THE construction of the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway will be pushed on with vigorously this winter. Captain C. W. Wilkinson, R. E., and Mr. R. B. Addis are posted to it as Engineer and Assistant Engineer, and the 24th Bombay Pioneers, the 21st Madras Pioneers and two Companies Bombay and two Companies Madras Sappers are likely to be employed upon it.

THE Bombay Corporation yesterday on the motion of Dr. Viegas passed a resolution appointing a Committee to consider the advisability of engaging trained native mid-wives in each ward to attend the poorer classes of women. A motion by Dr. Viegas in favour of disinfection of houses where deaths occur from consumption of the lungs gave an opportunity to several members for an attack on the plague disinfection measures. The proposal in regard to disinfection of houses occupied by cases of phthisis was rejected by a small majority.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired from the saluting Battery at 10-30 a.m., yesterday, to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Honorable Mr. J. Monteath, C. S. I., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MR. O. ROTHFELD, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in the Panch Mahals.

No fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Monday. The total mortality was 82.

LIEUT. E. W. MCK. BALLANTYNE, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Bombay City.

MR. J. P. BRANDER, I. C. S., has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

COLONEL H. D. HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Education, remains at home on three months' extended leave.

THE death is reported of Sir Mansinghji Ranmalsinghji, K. C. S. I., the Chief of Dhrangadra in, Kathiawar. He was 63 years of age.

LIEUT. H. C. M. N. JAMES, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty, under the orders of the Chief Executive Plague Officer, Poona.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per centum per annum.

MR. M. M. S. GUBBAY, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, has been appointed a Second Class Magistrate in that district.

MR. HOWARD STANLEY and Mr. Rupert Learoyd McCulloch have been appointed third grade Assistant Superintendents of Police, on probation.

THE services of Mr. E. Priestly, Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE Hon. Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 3rd December.

UNDER instructions from the War Office voluntary retirements of officers of the British Service are now to be permitted, except in the case of officers serving in South Africa and China.

THE services of Lieut. A. F. Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry, on famine duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HANBURY WHITE, R. E., now at home on leave, has been offered the Managership of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which falls vacant when Mr. Jabez Lightfoot goes in January.

THE approximate earnings of the East Indian Railway from 1st July to 17 November, 1900, amounted to Rs. 2,48,12,743, being an increase of Rs. 12,18,882 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

HEAVY rain fell last week in the Waziristan Hills, which indicates an early and severe winter. This, it is considered, will materially contribute towards bringing the Mahsuds to their bearings when they begin to feel the effect of the blockade next month.

MR. J. E. B. HODGSON, appointed a member of the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. E. H. Waterfield, also appointed a member of the Covenanted Service on the Bombay establishment has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

THE following extensions of railway communications have been opened for traffic:—Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway, from Secunderabad to Munmar; Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Railway, Dewantola-Bonarpara and Bonarpara—Fulchhari sections; and East Coast Rail ways from Rajahmundry to Kovuur, Godavery Bridge and approaches.

THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS.

BEFORE the Sultan ever was, Constantinople had its "sick man." This was the Christian Emperor, whom the Turk displaced—taking over, unfortunately, not only the Emperor's territories, but also his vices, that were many and great. "Odysseus," the pseudonymous author of capital book on Turkey and the Turks, recently published, warns his readers against acceptance of the theory that the Turkish invasion was purely and simply a destructive irruption of barbarism into the Slav and Greek communities inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula from the Danube to the two seas, and now submissive to, now at war with, the Byzantine Emperor enthroned in Constantinople. The invading Turks did not destroy a peaceful and orderly civilization. "For centuries before the fall of Constantinople the history of South-Eastern Europe is one long record of blood and disorder. . . . The crimes with which the French are frequently reproached, such as treachery, fratricide, and wholesale cruelty, are characteristic, not of them, but of the land which they invaded." Then comes the suggestive sentence, "As consumptive patients who would die under normal conditions may live for years with a fragment of a lung in a mountain sanatorium, so does Constantinople preserve States which have lost all organih strength, and whose weaknesses are the more apparent because they are nominally responsible for large and disorderly territories, over which they havel ittle real control." If the Turkish invaders were less civilized than the Byzantine Greeks, the Bulgarians and the Servians, whom they subjected, they were immeasureably their superiors in energy and union. The Byzantine sick man was long in dying. So is his successor, the Turkish sick man—though he has even less than a half lung left. But the symptoms are unmistakable that his last gasp is not far off.

The end will come—may we not say it with absolute certainty—when the "disentangling process," under which designation Odysseus summarizes political events in the Balkans, comes to a head in Macedonia. What makes their "disentanglement" so difficult is the fact of their racial dirvers.ties. But a cause much more petent is the Turk's "unhhanging charactrr." From first to last the Turks have been merely an army in occupation They have been tribute collectors, bound to keep the peace (generally on the divide et impera principle) for their tribute's sake. They never have understood finance, nor industrialism, nor progress of any kind. Never have they given any sign of administrative talen. Their governmental work has been entirely dependent upon what "Odysseus" calls "extraneous elements." In other words, the Government of Turkey always has been a government by non-Turkish adventurers. "Odysseus" holds that the Turkish Government has exhausted its "extraneous resources." At any rate, it is afraid of outsiders. Therefore it tries to do without them:—

THE CAUSE OF ATOOCITIES.

The national movements of the nineteenth century have inspired the Porte with a general distrust of Christians. None of them in Europe are allowed to bear arms except Albanians; few hold civil posts. There are probably at the present moment more Turkish officials than there have been at any previous period of Ottoman history, and it will be interesting to see if the Turks will be able to provide from their own face the necessary number of administrators, who have never been forthcoming before. The Turk, says our author (and he has been long and intimately acquainted with him), fears the Christian. He knows he will be and must be swamped if the "reformers," or the Christian Powers, ever make equality between Christian and Turk anything more than a name. This and not sheer barba Mism and cruelty, accounts for the recurrent phenonynon of "atrocities." Religion does not account for it, the Turks always having been, to this day, tolerant of differences in religion. The secret of "atrocities" is the dread which the man who never can be anything but a tax-collecting soldier entertains of the innovating civilian.

THE UNTEACHABLE TURK.

The history of the Turk, apart from that of his fellow-subject, is a list of names and battles. He possesses these supreme virtues—courage, obedience, discipline, temperance, and truthfulness. Yet he is nothing else but a fighter—none braver, or more patient, or self-sacrificing in the world. The Turks are, to this hour, only an army of occupation even in Constantinople. The Turk's hereditary nomadic feeling and impulse reveals itself in curious ways.

Both in the town and in the country they change their dwellings with extreme facility, and think it rather strange to remain long in the same abode. The very aspect of a Turkish house seems to indicate that it is not intended as a permanenent residence. The rooms themselves however, aregenerally scrupulously cleared but bare and unfurnished

The general impression left on a European is that a party of travellers have occupied an old barn, and said, "Let us take the place clean enough to live in it; it's no use taknig any more trouble about it. We shall probably be off again in a week.

The rooms in a Turkish house are not assigned to any particular purpose. The same remark applies even to Government offices. The secretariat, equally with the private dwelling, suggests the idea of tranfitory makeshift associated with a nomad's tent.

It is not only in such details that this characteristic occurs, but in the whole economy of the State. The Turks certainly resent the dismemberment of their Empire, but not in the sense in which the French resent the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. They do not use the word Turkey, or even the Oriental equivalent ("the High Country") in ordinary conversation. As soon as a province passes under another Government the Turk finds it the most natural thing in the world to leave it, and go somewhere else. In the same spirit he talks quite complacently of leaving Constantinople some day; he will go over to Asia and find another capital. One can hardly imagine Englishmen speaking like this of London, but they might conceivably so speak of Calcutta.

Being a nomad, the Turk, never has had with him more than a minimum of luggage, intellectual or material. He has never added anything to the world's literature, art, philosophy, science, or social economy; and he never will. He has borrowed his costume, architecture, language, religion, and even his fighters, his own fighting force being so small in contrast with the numerical strength of the countries occupied and taxed by him. Here we are referring to the Turkish foundation of the military class, order, or caste known as the Janissaries, of which order "Odysseus" gives us an interesting description. The corps of Janissaries was founded upon and kept up by the yearly tribute of Christian children, exacted, like the tribute in cash, by the Sultans. The Children were brought up as Moslems. They were trained to be absolutely fearless, and faithful to their only master and father the Sultan. Loyalty with them was a religious passion. In its best days the Janissary order was the most formidable weapon ever weilded by a despot with its decay the Empire itself began to decay.

THE TURK AS A HUMOURIST.

The Turk is not much of a literary man. But in such literature as he has produced there is often the saving quality of humour. He has "a fondness for the class of absurdity known as a bull," an absurdity peculiar, "Odysseus" thinks, "to Irishman and Turks" (an odd combination). The Khoja Nasreddin Effendi, fourteenth century, is a typical humourist. Here are two examples of the Khoja's fun:

One Friday the Khoja's fellow villagers insisted on his preaching a sermon in the mosque, which he had never done, not having any oratorical gifts. He mounted the pulpit sorely against his will, and looking round at the congregation, asked in despair, "Oh, true believers, do you know what Ifam going to say to you?" They naturally replied, "No." "Well, I am sure I don't" he said, and hurriedly left the mosque. The congregation were, however, determined to heve their sermon, and next Friday forced him again into the pulpit. When he again put the same question they replied by agreement, "Yes. "Oh, then, he said, if you know, I needn't tell you and again escape. On the third Friday, the villagers made what they thought must be a successful plan. They got the Khoja into the pulpit, and when he asked what had now become his usual question, replied," Some of us know and some of us don't. "Then, replied the Khoja." Let those of view After this the congration resigned themselves let those of you who know tell those who don't to do without sermons.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FRANCE AND THE BOER QUESTION.

THE OCCUPATION OF DEWETSDORP.

BRITISH ON THE ALERT.

CRYING NEED FOR MOUNTED MEN.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The garrison of Dewetsdorp hold the neighbouring heights with two guns, and is preventing De Wet retaining the place effectively.

In view of the appearance of De Wet and Steyn, two battalions of Guards hold every drift between Aliwal North and Orange River Station.

There is a crying need for more mounted men otherwise De Wet's capture is hopeless.

De Wet and Steyn have occupied Dewetsdorp, it is believed preparatory to a descent on Cape Colony.

It is understood that Mr. Kruger when conversing with M. Delcasse yesterday sought to ascertain what the attitude of France would be in certain eventualities.

M. Delcasse maintained the statement he made in the Chamber of Deputies last March, that France would not take any initiative, but would concur in any initiative taken under conditions deserving of France's approval.

Mr. Kruger made no specific proposal.

Lieutenant Southey was killed and Major Hanbury severely wounded (both of the Scots Guards) at the Tigerskloof on the 23rd inst.

THE POSITION AT THE CAPE.

It is stated that a general rising at the Cape is improbable. The Government is prepared for any eventuality.

AN APPEAL FOR THE COLONIALS

The Duke of Abercorn appeals for large funds to entertain the Colonials from South Africa, including tours in the Provinces. The theatres are liberally offering free seats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception, in Calcutta, of Lumsden's Horse. The Trades Association are taking up the matter and the young Maharaja of Tagore has offered to assist the movement.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

THE ALLIES IN NORTH CHINA.

It is confirmed in several quarters that France, Russia and Japan are supporting the American advocacy of moderation in dealing with China.

The Minister's demands will certainly be modified.

The strength of the Allies in North China at present is 7,500 British, 25,000 Germans, 15,000 French, 15,000 Japanese and 3,000 Russians, exclusive of those in Manchuria. The other Powers number 4,200.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent states that Germany has informed America that she is willing to waive her demand for the execution of the leading Chinese offenders.

Count Waldersee reports that the numerous expeditions of the Allies appear to be gradually effecting a pacification.

The French have lost ten wounded in a fight with the Boxers near Paotingfu.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following is the result of the tenders for one million of India Bills. Tenders at £96-1-0 received 56 per cent. and above in full. Applications were received for £4,545,000. The average was £3-17-8 decimal seven.

THE LOCKHART MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Sir H. King, in a letter to the "Times," appeals for support for the Lockhart Memorial.

POONA REGATTA.

A MODIFIED PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov, 29.

The annual regatta, which was fixed to take place on the 17th and 18th December, is cancelled and a scratch regatta will be held on the 18th idem, namely six races, regimental fours, scratch fours, senior sculls, junior sculls, double sculls and ladies' and gentlemen's double sculls. The races are open to the members of the Poona Boat Club only. If entries prove unsatisfactory no regatta will be held.

THE COURT RECORDS THEFT CASE.

POONA, Nov. 29.

Rungu Hanmant and Swami Rao, clerks, Sholapur District Court, who stand charged with the theft of document from the court's records and Arangabaker, sowcar, who stands charged with dishonestly receiving the same were brought up before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston and four assessors. The judge summed up at great length, carefully weighing the numerous documentary and oral testimony that had been adduced in the case. Opinions of assessors were then recorded, one of them being absent. His statement was submitted in a sealed envelope to the court. One assessor considered that the theft took place some time between the 13th and 30th August, 1897. The three accused had conspired in the theft, one committing and the two others abetting. Another assessor could not say whether the document had been stolen or not, as evidence in the case appeared to be very doubtful. Another assessor believed the document to have been stolen, but by whom he was unable to say. He was also unable to fix the date of the theft. He did not believe a portion of evidence in the case. Judgment will be given on Monday next.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, Nov. 29.

At a darbar, held in the afternoon, H. E. the Governor reminded the gathering composed of the Baluchi tribes of the progress Jacobabad had made in the last fifty years from the strife-rent town to a prosperous one. He deplored that the matrimonial disputes among the tribes was the cause of much crime, necessitating the adoption of harsh measures; and thanked the zemindars for assistance rendered in irrigation and the suppression and detection of crime and the inhabitants for their donation of Rs. 1,400 to the Dufferin Hospital. After dinner the party witnessed a display of fire-works.

To-morrow his Excellency holds an informal reception of the heads of tribes in the camp and leaves in the noon for Bubak, where he will be the guest of Mr. Barrow, Collector of Karachi.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN MYSORE. NATIVES IN ARMS.

BANGALORE, Nov. 29.

Information has been received here to the effect that a thousand natives have risen in arms, and are preventing Mr. Hugonin, a European coffee-planter, from entering the Nidgode estate, situated in the Chickmagalur planting district of the Mysore Province.

This estate, the Chief Court of Mysore has declared to be in the possession of Mr. Hugonin, and has forbidden any disturbance of him. The police, with Superintendent Dunning, went there, but were driven back. Utter lawlessness prevails, and the country is much agitated, and great uneasiness prevails.

P. W. D. NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Mr. E. J. Moore, Chief Engineer, State Railways, retires with effect from the 23rd instant.

Mr. A. R. Lilley is posted as Engineer-in-Chief of the Pegu-Moulmein Railway Survey.

FAMINE RETURNS.

The numbers under famine relief this week in India are put down at 3,50,000, of which Bombay reports quarter of a million.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 9 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 23rd instant, left here at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE REVENUE ENQUIRY IN GUJERAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKLESHWAR, Nov. 28.

MR. MACONOCHIE resumed the enquiry in the Munsiff's court at 8 o'clock this morning when the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Jivanjee Limjibhoy, Mamlatdar, Mr. Motilal Dwarkadas and his vakil, Mr. Hiralal Chunilal, and others were present.

Mr. Upasneh, in his examination by Mr. Parekh, said he was Subordinate Judge of the Ankleshwar Taluka, and having assumed charge of his office on the 15th June, 1898, he was given the authority of a First-class Subordinate Magistrate. He was in charge of one of the circles into which the taluka was divided in June last for the distribution of takavi and charitable relief to the poor. He found that some of those to whom takavi and charitable relief had once been given applied again for such help. Complaints were made to him in those instances that the charitable relief given to the poor was taken back from them on account of Government revenue. Witness had made an enquiry in the matter of the complaints, and had examined the village books and records. He had noted down the complaints, which amounted to eighty or ninety. The dates on which the takavi was given, and the Government revenue was realised were corroborative of the complaints.

In answer to the court, the witness said he had asked from the talatis' reports in connection with the complaints, but the talatis did not supply them to him. He could not say that the practice of taking back the money from the takavi prevailed largely over the whole taluka.

In answer to Mr. Parekh, witness said he was previously desired to enquire into the general condition of the people, to send the helpless to the relief camps, to provide fodder for the cattle, etc.

Mr. Parekh: What did you find the condition of the people to be?

Mr. Maconochie: This is not a Famine Commission. Witness's opinion won't help the present enquiry.

Witness, continuing, said some complaints were made to him of the takavi money being taken back; but he had no mean of enquiring into the truth of those complaints.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hiralal witness said that was the first time he had done the work mentioned by him. Beyond the complaints made by people who came to him, he has had no experience of knowledge as to the general condition of the people. In some instances, the complaints were ascertained to be unfounded. In other cases, the recommendations made by talatis for relief to be given to certain persons on the ground that they were helpless were also found to be unfounded. Witness had also known of instances in which the takavi, given to poor persons, had been misused by them. In one case, the ryot had paid the takavi to his creditor. The people did not conceal their real condition from witness; he went into their houses and made personal enquiries. People of Kapodra-Kosmidee came to him for charitable relief, and Mr. Jivanjee once accompanied them. He took a part in presenting their petitions, and said the Government revenue had been recovered from the money paid to them as takavi. Witness told him he could do nothing in the matter before sending their petition to the talatis to make enquiries regarding them.

In answer to the court, witness said he had made no reports to the Collector regarding the Government revenue being recovered from the takavi. He sent such complaints before the Mamlatdar; sometimes he sent them direct to the Deputy Collector and the Collector. He made no report direct to the Collector, because he had no means of finding out whether the parties paid the Government revenue out of the takavi of their own accord or not.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not aware how long it is since an attempt was made towards improving the present unfortunate system of calling that obtains in Bombay, but I venture to ask whether it is really impossible for a few of the leading ladies here to take the matter earnestly in hand and render gentlemen's social duties somewhat easier of accomplishment.

We are now close to the cold weather, many crowded steamers have already arrived, new faces are seen, dancing has begun, and in a short time the season should be in full swing. People who have lived in other Presidency towns or in other large stations, say that Bombay is the most unsociable city in India, but the fault does not lie with the disposition of the English residents, but with a system of calling that is freely acknowledged by everyone, to be most unsuitable to the exigencies of the place. The majority of men here are engaged in the Fort during the day at their offices, and it is obviously a matter of difficulty for even the burra sahibs to leave their business for the long drive to Malabar Hill and back in the middle of office hours. In Calcutta the question has been solved by allowing Sunday calling; the houses of the clergy even are then open and the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor always personally receives the huge crowd of men that flock into her spacious drawing-room between the hours of 12 and 2, a task of no light magnitude. In Bombay the chief residential quarter is further away from the business centre than in any other large city, yet there is no relaxation of the rule that prohibits calling on Sundays. Further, it is well known that many ladies are quite willing to receive gentlemen callers on Sundays, provided Sunday calling be generally recognised, and it would appear that it merely wants a proper start to be given to the movement, for it to be largely adopted.

In my opinion, if a few leading ladies in Bombay Society were, with the permission of the Yacht Club Committee, to put up a notification in the Club saying that they are willing to receive gentlemen callers on Sundays between certain hours, that list would speedily be added to very largely.

Would you be so good as to allow me to use your columns for the purpose of advocating some such move.—Yours, &c.,

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FRENCH AS COLONISTS.

REASSEMBLY OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

THE irritation against the French is intense in Morocco and that at almost any moment this feeling may find expression among the wild Turks on the southern frontier in an attack on a French convoy. As we know, the French are sending enormous stores of food and great numbers of transport animals to Igli, which is apparently to be the base for the operations against the Tuat tribes which are to be undertaken some time next month. Less then a week ago a telegram from Algiers stated that the sixth convoy had left Jenien Bon Riezg for Igli under a strong escort. The convoy consisted of no fewer than 4,500 camels. The Moorish Court was to have moved up from Marrakeb, the southern capital, to Fez, for the winter, but it is now announced that the Sultan's journey has been indefinitely postponed. This is assumed to mean that trouble is anticipated during the winter in the south; and if there is fighting between the Morocco tribes and the French the young Sultan will find himself in an extremely difficult position. Should he throw in his lot with "the faithful" against "the infidel" the French Government may profess that it finds itself compelled to undertake the conquest of Morocco. There is reason to believe that this is not at all what M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues desire, the danger being the existence of a body of opinion in France in favour of the establishment of a Protectorate over Morocco. M. Jormart, the Governor-General of Algeria, who is on his way to his new post, is reported to have telegraphed the strictest orders to the General commanding the troops in Southern Algeria not to overstep certain limits.

The situation which has arisen in French Congo between French concessionaires and British merchants is unique in West African annals, and as complex problems, international, political, and administrative, of a highly interesting nature are involved, it seems advisable that the public should be acquainted with the real facts of the case. Ever since the occupation of a portion of the seaboard north of the Congo river, including the estuary of the Gaboon (which at one time was thought to be the mouth of a great river) by the French in the sixties, the French Settlements have shown a heavy budgetary deficit. As the area of French paper occupation extended from the old Gaboon colony to the Ogowe, the Sangha, the Congo, the Shari and Ubanghi, the position of the colony financially became worse and worse. The magnificent pioneering work of De Brazza, who may be said to have been the real founder of the extended French Congo Colony as internationally defined today, was powerless to remedy the state of the colony's finances. Indeed the large sums spent in opening up and exploring the interior country largely added to the colony's liabilities. The reasons of this unsatisfactory state of affairs were not far to seek. The revenue, instead of being devoted to the gradual development of the colony actually occupied—by the creation of roads, improvement of waterways, and so on,—was squandered upon annexing expeditions into the far hinterland. The murder of Campbel by Rabah's emissaries in 1891 led to the despatch of the Dybowski and Maistre expeditions. Then came the advance down the Shari towards Lake Chad, by Gentil, Bonnel-de-Mezieres and De Behagle, followed by military operations under Bretonnet and others. Finally the ambitions of M. Hanotaux, who dreamed of a French Empire extending from the Congo to the Red Sea, via the Nile, resulted in the despatch of the Liotard and Marchand expeditions to the Upper Ubanghi and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. In all these schemes of territorial aggrandisement and political extension the unfortunate colony was a participator in respect to expenditure. Further, French Congo, in contradiction to the flourishing West African colonies of France north of the Bights (which are gradually throwing off the trammels of officialdom in which they were so long swathed), seems to have made a point of preserving intact the complicated, weary, and sterilising forms of red-tapeism which, up to ten years ago, were accountable for the paralysis with which the colonial enterprise of France was everywhere attacked. To this day in French Congo the old Napoleonic code of laws remains unchanged, while the old differential tariffs are still in force and, moreover, have largely increased during the last few years. In fact in French Congo the Protectionist school of M. Meline has attained the quintessence of its development and the summit of its reactionary effects. Such has been the situation confronting French colonial reformer in the Congo.

The "Gaulois" in an article on the changes in the British Cabinet, says:—"It is beyond doubt that the European Foreign Offices cannot see without profound regret a statesman of such breadth of view, such lofty character and so well balanced a mind disappear, or at least withdraw, from the diplomatic stage, in the forefront of which he has long been a brilliant figure, and who has there displayed qualities which have not perhaps materially contributed towards averting formidable international complications; but the presence of Lord Salisbury at the head of the Foreign Office was none the less a pledge of ultimate moderation and wisdom on the part of the Cabinet of St. James's. At all events Europe attributed that virtue to him, and regarded him, not without reason, as a kind of guarantee against impulsive acts which, unfortunately, cannot be left out of consideration, and which might be brought about by the ambitious and aggressive views of a certain school of politicians at present in favour on the other side of the Channel. That is why there is reason to deplore a resolution which derives incontestable gravity from present conjunctures. The predominant fact, however, is that Lord Salisbury has not renounced the Premiership, and thus retains a permanent right of control over his colleagues. On the other hand, the choice of the personage designated to succeed him is scarcely of a nature to lessen regret." The "Eclair," referring to the appointment of the new Foreign Secretary, says:—"We Frenchmen can only congratulate ourselves on this choice. The Marquis of Lansdowne has the reputation of being a perfect gentleman, courteous and reflective, who remains true to the principles of the old diplomacy, and who will ignore the principles of the new school. In the second place, his appointment sets aside Mr. Chamberlain." The "Matin" pays a tribute to Lord Lansdowne, who, it says, likes and esteems France. "Lord Salisbury," adds the journal, "has made a happy choice, and Lord Lansdowne can do much towards repairing Mr. Chamberlain's mistakes."

In the Chamber of Deputies, which reassembled on Tuesday, the Minister of Justice defended the extradition of Sipido on the ground that it was justified by the Franco-Belgian Convention of 1898 as a measure of prevention. The right of asylum was not in question, but the Convention provided that the "two countries should deliver up to each other minors who had acted without discretion." M. Waldeck-Rousseau asked for a vote of confidence in the Government on its programme of reform, and an order of the day approving the declaration of the Government was adopted by 330 votes to 238. Votes were then taken on an additional clause moved by M. Goujon, and also on an amendment brought forward by M. Sembat (Socialist), expressing regret at the illegal delivery of Sipido to the Belgian Government. The Goujon amendment was adopted by 257 votes to 214. The Sipido amendment was agreed to by 306 to 106. These anti-Ministerialist divisions caused great excitement in the House, the practical censure by Parliament of both M. Millerand and M. Monis, Minister of Justice, being greeted with a storm of cheers on the centre and right. Immediately after the vote M. Zevaes (Socialist) moved the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow. The motion was rejected by 288 votes to 60. The adjournment of the House till Monday was then proposed, and another division was taken. This motion was also lost by 304 votes to 42. A decision was then taken to divide on the resolution as a whole, and it was rejected by 540 to 12 votes. A vote of confidence was subsequently adopted by 329 to 222.

All the newspapers which comment on Mr. M'Kinley's success are unanimous in regarding his victory as a triumph of the trust, capitalism, Protectionism, and Imperialism. They anticipate a more active Far Eastern policy on the part of the United States. The Radical and Socialist journals regret that in embarking upon Imperialism the United States is abandoning those principles of liberty which did them honour.

M. Cornely, in an article in the "Figaro," says:—"The other Sunday British trade union delegates were received at the Labour Exchange, and it is stated that the French co-operative societies are in their turn preparing to send delegates to England to return the visit of the trade unions." After recalling the fact that a Congress of delegates from British chambers of commerce had been held in Paris during the Exhibition, M. Cornely says:—"Thus the clouds between the two countries are gradually being dissipated, and men of sense are gradually returning to the old traditions of courtesy. The state of latent hostility," says the writer in conclusion, "in which we have been living for some months has been more prejudicial to us than to the British." M. Cornely estimates that the British boycott of the Exhibition owing to cartain caricatures has cost France some hundred million francs.

THE PEROO MAHOMED OIL MILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the statement in your issue of to-day, that the late Mr. Peroo Mahomed was the proprietor of the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mill, we are instructed by our clients, Messrs. Glade & Co., the General Managers of the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mills, to inform you that the late Mr. Peroo Mahomed was never in any way interested in the Mills in question, and we shall be obliged if you will rectify the error in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 29. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

SPORT IN KULU.

BOTH bears and leopards, writes a Kulu correspondent, seem to have entirely deserted these parts, they are not to be heard of anywhere. An indigo planter from Behar, who bagged no less than thirteen bears here last year, came up again to try his luck, but he only got one solitary bear, and that not in Kulu at all, but at Jatingris in Mundi on his way up, all his beats in Kulu being absolute blanks; as some compensation, however, pheasants of all kinds seem unusually plentiful. One of our local sportsmen had little better luck after brown bears on the Upper Parbutti, he got as high as the Thakur Kua "tarsh," where the Rutti Runi stream, the last of the large tributaries of the Parbutti, which rises in a large glacier on the Spiti boundary, and is an ibex ground early and late in the season, though hardly a certain find, comes in. Thakur Kua is the limit of tree vegetation; both birches and white rhododendrous ending there. Brown bears there were, but their behaviour was distinctly aggravating. Whenever that sportsman went out, the bears would seem to have watched his movements, as directly he was well out of sight, they strolled down, not singly, but two or three together, and took a look at the camp from a hill just above. The coolies, too, who went out for wood were continually meeting them; in fact, the only person in the camp who did not see a brown bear, was that sportsman himself. Getting to Thakur Kua is, late in the season, somewhat difficult, the only really bad bit on the whole south bank has to be crossed. The "ghati pathar," very appropriately named, a series of narrow ledges with a steep drop below varied with a flimsy bridge or two, a birch pole, with slabs of stone laid from it to a ledge of rock. The worst bit is a slanting bed of quartz, water running down it, very slippery, at this time of year the ice was three inches thick, and steps had to be cut with an axe.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th November.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 15th November 1900, forwarding a copy of Government Notification, of even date, saying that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Sladen, B.A., I.C.S., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S.

Resolution.—Mr. Sladen is appointed to be a member of the following Committees:—Land and Railways and Finance and Establishment.

CONTRACTS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th November 1900, submitting the following tenders for the supply of castings, chunam, and sand, shingle and bricks during 1901, together with tabulated comparisons of the items in the different tenders with the contract prices of the last three years and the market rates of the last month, and also a statement showing the total amount of all the tenders.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to accept the tenders as follows:—For castings, that of Messrs. Everett & Cooke. For chunam, that of Mr. Adam Abba. For sand and bricks, that of Messrs. Haji Ismal Issak and Co. The rates tendered for shingle being so much above the market rate are not accepted, shingle should be purchased locally as required.

Read letter from the Accountant General, dated 17th November 1900, returning for submission to Government and publication in the offical Gazette the General Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts of the Port Trust for the half-year ended 30th September 1900, duly passed and certified as correct; and (para. 2) bringing to notice that in the course of audit it was noticed that employes of the Trust on long leave and on pay less than Rs. 100 were allowed absentee allowance in excess of what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of their duties during their absence, in other words, half the pay of the appointment was paid to the substantive incumbent and acting arrangements were made without any regard to extra cost as apparently article 368 of the Civil Service Regulations which applies in such cases under para. 2 of the Port Trust Digest of Leave, Pension, Pay and Allowances Rules, has been overlooked.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 15th November 1900, saying that the accounts for the half-year ended 30th September 1900 were fully reviewed in his note embodied in Trustees' Resolution No. 292, dated 9th October 1900, and that all that need be added is that the audited figures have worked out to practically the same result as the figures then given, which were to some extent only approximate.

Resolution.—The audited accounts should be submitted to Government and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by Section 58 of the Port Trust Act of 1879."

2. The question raised by the Auditors should be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

THE FOLLOWING WERE AMONGST THE PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE:—

Letter from Messrs. F. G. Dumayne and H. E. Hart, dated 13th November 1900, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Secretary to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay that day after office hours.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Nov. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 16th Nov. 1900.	For week ending 16th Nov. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 16th Nov. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	633	26	605
„ „ out of „	17	629	19	613
„ transported	11	408	13	415
„ attended to	...	55	...	34
„ warped ...	...	40	1	43

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 27 was 790, giving a death-rate of 48·59 per annum per thousand as against 58·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 58, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 112, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 51, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 22, still-born; 1, old age and debility; 78, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 421; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 177; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 3; European, 8; Negro-African 3. The total number of births was 265 as against 255 the corresponding period of last year, and 286 the average over the past five years.

SEX is no bar to professional life in the Fen country. The grave-digger of Crowland, who is also the custodian of Crowland Abbey, having recently relinquished both his life and his office, the local vestry has appointed his sister to succeed him. The sextonship has been in the same family for two hundred years.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

TO-DAY all pious and loyal Scotsmen celebrate the anniversary of the patron Saint of Scotland, St. Andrew. That holy man, was the son of Jonas, a fisherman of Bethsaida, in Galilee, and was the brother of Simon Peter, but whether elder or younger we are not informed in Scripture. He was one of the two disciples of John the Baptist, to whom the latter exclaimed as he saw the Founder of Christianity pass by: "Behold the Lamb of God!" On hearing these words we are informed that the two individuals in question followed the Saviour, and having accosted him, were invited to remain for that day. Thereafter, Andrew went in quest of his brother Simon Peter and brought him to Christ, a circumstance which has invested the former apostle with a special pre-eminence.

After the Ascension, the name of St. Andrew is not mentioned in the New Testament, but he is believed to have travelled as a missionary through Asiatic and European Scythia; to have afterwards passed through Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus into Achaia; and at the city of Patras, in the last-named region, to have suffered martyrdom about 70 A. D. The Roman proconsul, it is said, caused him to be first scourged and then crucified. The latter punishment he underwent in a peculiar manner, being fastened by cords instead of nails to the cross, to produce a lingering death by hunger and thirst; whilst the instrument of punishment itself, intead of being T-shaped, was in the form of an X, or what is termed a cross decussate. We are further informed that a Christian lady of rank, named Maximela, caused the body of St. Andrew to be embalmed and honourably interred; and that in the earlier part of the fourth century, it was removed by the Emperor Constantine to Byzantium, or Constantinople, where it was deposited in a church, erected in honour of the Twelve Apostles. The history of the relics does not end here, for we are informed that, about thirty years after the death of Constantine, in 368 A. D., a pious Greek monk, named Regulus or Rule, conveyed the remains of St. Andrew to Scotland; and there deposited it on the eastern coast of Fife, where he built a church, and where afterwards arose the renowned city and cathedral of St. Andrews. Whatever credit may be given to this legend, it is certain that St. Andrew has been regarded, from time immemorial, as the patron saint of Scotland, and his day is a favourite occasion of social and national reunion amid Scotsmen, residing in England and other places abroad.

The commencement of the ecclesiastical year is regulated by the feast of St. Andrew, the nearest Sunday to which, whether before or after, constitutes the first Sunday in Advent, or the period of four weeks which heralds the approach of Christmas. St. Andrew's Day is thus sometimes the first, and sometimes the last festival in the Christian year.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

THE first round of the competition for the St. Andrew's scratch medal took place yesterday, when fifteen couples took out cards. On the day's play the Rev. R. M. Gray and Mr. H. G. Meikle tie for first place with totals of 42. Messrs. Marshall and Spalding each returned cards of 43, while Mr. H. Bromley went round in a like number. He receives a handicap of six, and this places him with Mr. Geo. Miller first in the handicap competition which is attached to the medal. The best scores are as under:—

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

Rev. R. M. Gray	42
Mr. H. G. Meikle	42
Mr. A. T. Spalding	43
Mr. O. Marshall	43
Mr. H. Bromley	43
Mr. N. Macbeth	44
Mr. G. Miller	44
Dr. Macdonald	45
Mr. J. C. Kiddle	45
Mr. D. Miller	45
Mr. C. S. Paul	45
Mr. E. W. Noble	46

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following extracts are from the Season Reports for the week ending 27th November, 1900:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 6 feet 8 2-5 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Kharif crops slightly damaged by drought in Johi taluka, by rats in Sujaval taluka, and by locusts in Ghorabari, Sakro and Tatta talukas. Fodder scarce in Karachi taluka.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in five talukas. Threshing and division of produce continue. Rabi crops flourishing. Locusts appeared in six talukas and caused damage in two talukas. Condition of cattle good in nine talukas and fair in three talukas.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of early kharif crops completed. Late kharif crops withering for want of rain.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Harvesting continues, but late sown kharif crops useless to a great extent even for fodder. Prospects of rabi crops poor, but considerable areas are still being sown.

Kaira.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Rabi sowing continues in irrigated lands or in lands where moisture is available. Rain badly wanted for rabi crops.

Broach.—Standing crops of cotton, til and jowari in good condition. Sowing rabi crops completed. Wheat and rabi jowari likely to be benefited by clouds. A good shower of rain is wanted.

Surat.—Weather continues dry throughout the district; standing crops and rabi sowings suffering for want of moisture.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rain wanted for rabi sowing throughout the district.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted for rabi crops.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of bajri nearly completed, and of rice in progress. Rabi sowing retarded in several places for want of moisture.

Sholapur.—No rain during week. Rabi sowing completed in some villages. Young rabi crops in good condition in some places, and withering for want of rain elsewhere.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted. Reaping of kharif crops still in progress.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif jowari in progress in Sindgi, Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Hungund and Badami talukas, and of bajri in Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas. Rabi crops in low lands in fair condition, and withering elsewhere. Rain urgently required everywhere to improve prospects of rabi crops.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted for rabi crops.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	5	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	15	5	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	22	19	116
Total plague deaths to date	80,207	66,354	
Same date last year	26	18	144

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the City from the 27th Nov. to 28th Nov.:—

	Cases	Deaths
Shukurwar	1	0
Kasba	2	1
Shanvar	2	2
Ghorapade	1	1
Ganj	1	0
Narayan	1	1
	8	5

Total mortality, 6.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

THE REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

Dr. Dinshaw Master in accordance with notice moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation on the following points:—The number of dust-bin carts and immovable dust-bins placed in each ward of the City; the total number of dust-bin carts in the possession of the Municipality. Are they sufficient for the needs of the City, that is, for replacing those that are removed every morning and evening. How many ordinary labour-carts are employed daily for the removal of garbage from the city, and since how long have they been employed? Is such a method of removal desirable in the interests of the health of the City, and if not, what steps does the Municipal Commissioner propose to take to do away with it? (2) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite his report on the subject to enable the Corporation to consider it before the next budget, so that any extra expenditure needed may be anticipated and provided for.'

Dr. Master said they were expending lakhs of rupees on the conservancy of the City but the Improvement Trust were spoiling one of the prettiest spots in the City. The whole of the riding path along the Kennedy Sea Face from Church Gate to Chowpati was strewn with foul litter. He had been complaining of the matter for the last three years.

Mr. Dadachanji seconded the motion.

Mr. Ker took exception to the remark that the Kennedy Sea Face was spread with litter. A lot of gentlemen had been complaining that the riding path had not been spread with litter this year. When he saw it himself last week it was a mass of dust. In previous years litter had been placed on the path just as it is put on the race-course and it was a very comfortable place for riding. This year riders complained that it was excessively dusty and on account of the dust it was almost dangerous to ride on.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula said Mr. Ker should go and see the place that evening.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that undoubtedly more dust-carts were needed in the city.

Mr. Shroff suggested that Mr. Master should bring his complaint about the Kennedy Sea Face before the notice of the Improvement Trust each year, prior to the time when they carried out the work complained of.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that new dust-carts were being obtained and perhaps they were now ready.

Mr. Wadia said the Municipality were prosecuting people for small nuisances and why should they not prosecute the Improvement Trust for the nuisance on the Kennedy Sea Face.

Mr. Wacha in regard to the dust-carts suggested that the Corporation should obtain a model of the improved dust-bin cart adopted by the London County Council.

Dr. Master, replying to Mr. Ker, said that only that morning he saw men spreading litter on the Kennedy Sea Face. He drew the attention of the Acting Health Officer to the matter and he had addressed a letter to the Improvement Trust on the subject.

The motion was adopted.

THE CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Shroff, the Municipal Commissioner was requested to report on the consumption of water for certain public sanitary purposes and to furnish a list of the properties belonging to Government or any other body supplied with water free or at a reduced or compounded rate, mentioning the quantity of the water supplied to each of the properties.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the nuisance caused to the residents along the Queen's Road as also to the passers-by by the dense volumes of smoke issuing from the engines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with a request that he will take such steps as he may deem proper for remedying the nuisance.

Dr. Master seconded the motion.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that under the Act the Commissioner had no power over the railway authorities in this matter.

The motion was ruled out of order.

A QUESTION OF STREET ALIGNMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Wadia it was agreed that the Commissioner be requested to state if there is a set-back line adjoining the house lately repaired at the junction of Duncan, Falkland, Nuli Bazar, Cowasji Patel Tank and other roads and if so why the set-back was not enforced in the case of the said house?

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL AID FOR THE NATIVE POOR.

Dr. Viegas moved that a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of entertaining one or more diplomaed native midwives for each ward of the City for giving relief to poor women in need of assistance at child-birth. Dr. Viegas declared that most of the diseases among women of the lower classes originated in child-birth. If native midwifes were employed he thought the health of the city would be considerably improved. The greatest suffering among the poor of the native communities was among Hindu women who had no trained attendance at child-birth.

Mr. Wacha seconded the motion.

Mr. McDonald said he believed there was an absolute necessity for something of the kind being done. He saw the necessity every day of his life. He found that the infant mortality and the mortality of mothers having newly-born children was terrible and it was a thing that no outsider could help. He was very glad that Dr. Viegas had entered upon the matter and he hoped some assistance would be given to these poor women.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the suggestion was a capital one but was impracticable. It would involve the Corporation in a great amount of trouble and risk.

Mr. Kabraji thought the motion a very large order for the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said no one could take exception to giving gratuitous medical relief to the poor of the whole city, because it would undoubtedly help to reduce mortality. At the same time it was a question of ways and means and the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee was already considering the question. He was told that the particular medical relief Dr. Viegas wished to give to these poor women was included in the whole question of giving gratuitous medical relief to the poor of the City. Therefore no necessity existed for the present motion.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said two or three portions of the city were getting gratuitous medical relief and he did not know why other portions were not. When the Committee who were considering the whole question reported it might be possible to employ some lady-doctors in the Charitable Dispensaries not only for general practice but for obstetric practice also.

Dr. Viegas replying to Mr. Ibrahim said he had lost sight of the fact that the matter of his motion was not included in the subject before the Committee.

Mr. Ibrahim: I have the authority of three medical men that it is included.

Dr. Viegas: Well, I don't care if there were three or thirty medical men. (Laughter.) Is the authority of three medical men to be above the authority of the resolution which referred to a gift by one of the citizens for the establishment of charitable dispensaries. The present question was quite apart from that resolution. The appointment of a midwife for one ward would mean a cost of only Rs. 50 per month and if one were appointed as an experiment the Corporation would come to the conclusion that the money of the rate-payers could not be better spent.

The motion was carried by thirteen against ten.

THE SPREAD OF PHTHISIS.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice moved:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that rooms in which cases of phthisis have occurred should be scrubbed, disinfected and limewashed at Municipal expense with the relatives' consent. (2) That the Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Health Department to endeavour to carry out this resolution.'" He pointed out that phthisis had been on the increase in the City for several years.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Dadachanji raised a point of order as the motion involved expenditure which was not included in the budget.

Dr. Viegas replied that the budget sanctioned expenditure on infectious diseases, and the motion was allowed to stand.

Dr. Master thought that in the present state of feeling among a large portion of the population consent would not be given to the disinfection and the proposal would be only a half measure.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail observed that the plague operations were coming to a close and Dr. Viegas finding that a great many medical men would be thrown out of employment had found some other means of giving them occupation. (Laughter.) Dr. Viegas wanted to bring about a third plague on the poor of Bombay. (Laughter.) The Plague Committee had seen the wisdom of discontinuing all their measures but this abominable disinfection. He had seen the disinfection process being carried out on several occasions and found women and children crying bitterly and cursing the Municipality, the disinfecting staff and the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Patel said that as a plague volunteer he found that the disinfection and lime-washing was a terror to the people.

Mr. McDonald: I am also a plague volunteer and I may say that in my section I have never seen any terror of the kind.

Mr. Wadia said the motion would lead to corruption and a good many cases of oppression.

Dr. Viegas, in replying, said the phthisis germs throve in the insanitary dwellings. All the measures advocated were adopted extensively in civilised countries. Did Dr. Master say that Bombay was uncivilised, or was even yet in a state of barbarism? He thought it was the duty of the Corporation to educate the people in these matters. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was rejected.

Dr. Viegas. Next time: (Laughter.)

CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. Wadia moved that a Committee be appointed to draw up in consultation with the Commissioners rules to prevent frauds at elections.

Mr. Kabiruddin seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha contended that the framing of regulations for elections rested with the Commissioner and he questioned whether the Corporation had any right to appoint a committee on the subject.

Mr. Sayani invited to express an opinion, considered that the Corporation, in the absence of an express provision to the contrary had an inherent right to deal with the matter.

The President at this stage adjourned the question and the meeting until Thursday next.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of this Institution took place last evening in the premises of the College, the Most Rev. Father Dalhoff, the Archbishop of Bombay, presiding. After the students had gone through a programme of recitations, Father Flink read the annual report, which stated:

The most important event to be recorded in this year's report is the separation of the College Department and the School Division.

We hope that in the opening New Century we may be able to record every year an increase in the number of our students. Particularly would we impress upon our Christian community the necessity of making greater sacrifices for the higher education of the rising generation. Somehow or other we are under the impression that the various communities of Bombay, particularly the Parsis and the Hindus, seem to appreciate the value of a greater intellectual development of their sons whereas our Christians, both Goans and Bombay East Indians, and the latter perhpas more than the former, seem to be satisfied, provided their sons can obtain at a minimum cost an elementary education that may secure them some inferior clerkship. This shortsighted policy is greatly to be deplored.

On the 23th January, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, before leaving India, paid us a visit to say the last farewell to the Staff and Students of St. Xavier's College. On the 9th of March, her Excellency Lady Northcote honoured the College with an informal visit.

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—On the 31st March there were on the College rolls 177 students, viz. 5 gentlemen reading for the M. A. course, 48 in the B. A. class, 43 in the Intermediate, and 81 in the Previous; at the end of the 2nd term there were 200, viz. 4 for the M. A. course, 54 for the B. A., 51 Intermediate, and 91 in the Previous class.

The results of the University Examinations show that out of 167 sent up too passed; viz. out of 83 sent up for the Previous 40 passed, 13 of them in the 2nd class; out of 44 sent up for the Intermediate 24 passed, one being in the 1st class and 5 in the 2nd class; out of 40 students sent up for the B.A. Examination 130 proved successful, 11 being in the 2nd class. As for the percentage of Candidates passed, St. Xavier's compares on the whole favourably with the general percentage. It may be of interest to our friends that three of our Parsi students have gone to Germany to study there for Electrical Engineering. They have of course our best wishes, and we hope that after their return they will prove useful in the land of their birth and thus inspire others to follow their example.

THE SCHOOL DIVISION.—The number of boys on the rolls is about the same as last year. On the 31st March we had 1,105, on the 31st June 1,255, on the 1st November 1,152, viz., 607 Goans and Bombay East Indians, 244 Parsis, 163 Hindoos, 92 Mahomedans, 38 Europeans and Eurasians, and 7 Jews. The falling off in numbers between the 31st June, and the 1st November was almost exclusively amongst the Goans and Bombay East Indians. They numbered on the 31st March 644, on the 31st June 731, and on the 1st November 607. These figures show the correctness of our remark made at the beginning of this report, that our Christian community does not seem to appreciate sufficiently the benefits to be derived from a higher education. Christian boys overcrowd our lower standards, but the higer the standard the less their number, so that in the College Department they form but an insignificant part. We sent up for the Matriculation Examination 35 Candidates, of whom 26 proved successful, two of our successful Candidates were amongst the first fifty.

Our boys applied themselves well to their studies throughout the year as is evident from the results of the monthly examinations and from the Report of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Covernton, Acting Inspector, C.D., inspected our school on the 5th November, and he is pleased to say of one Standard: "I was greatly pleased with the compositions which displayed at unusual amount of originality, were well written in simple style and for the most part dealt with appropriate Indian subjects drawn from every day life. And of another Standard he says: "The Latin of this Standard should also be selected for commendation; in translation from Latin (Caesar, B. G. IV.), and in their knowledge of Grammar the boys excelled any I have yet examined, and their Latin rendering of English was also very fair. Of course Mr. Covernton points out likewise all the shortcomings he and his Assistants discovered in different Standards, showing thereby that the Inspection was not merely perfunctory, but pretty thorough, a circumstance which makes his remarks all the more valuable. At the end of his report he says: "On the whole the managers of the school are to be congratulated on the progress of the boys during the past year in spite of all the drawbacks to which the circumstances of the year have subjected them." The physical training was not neglected in the course of ths year' The noble game of cricket was greatly encouraged, and the boys took it up with great enthusiasm. It is greatly to be deplored that such a large school as St. Xavier's should have no regular playground. This want is all the more keenly felt because a considerable portion of the Esplanade formerly available for playing and very conveniently situated for the schools is occupied by a very unsightly plague camp. The nuisance of this plague camp situated as it is in the midst of schools and so many other public institutions is all the greater as the educational Inspector rightly observes, from the personages that collect there and from the smells that emanate from them. We are much pleased to be able to say in truth that our staff of secular teachers has given us full satisfaction. They have worked with a will, they were painstaking teachers, showed a great interest in the work assigned to them, were regular and persevering and thus proved a great help throughout the year. The average daily attendance of our scholars was 1,000. Considering that the City of Bombay was visited by several severe pidemics, this must be looked upon as highly satisfactory and proves the good spirit that prevails amongst the boys and the good discipline that reigned in the school.

After distributing the prizes to the boys of the upper, and lower divisions, the Archbishop addressed the meeting. He congratulated the Rector and the staff of the college upon the successful results they had arechieved and expresed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Institution. He advised the christian boys to avail themselves of the apportunity offered to them by the Institution.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT L. W. D. EVERETT, 2nd Welsh Regiment, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, is appointed temporarily Commandant, Colaba Depot, in addition to his own duties, no other Officer being available, vice Major R. L. MacGregor, The Royal Scots, vacated on promotion and proceeded to South Africa.

Captain N. B. R. K. Tarte, The Buffs, is to be confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain Finch retired.

The wing of the Connaught Rangers proceeding to Nusseerabad and Neemuch to set free the Royal Fusiliers for Burma, will move from Meerut by rail instead of route march.

As the 20th Punjab Infantry on return from China will probably be sent to the Punjab Command, the depot of the regiment is to be moved to Umballa for the present instead of to Allahabad.

The relief of the three companies of British Infantry at Hyderabad will be carried out by all instead of by route march.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

MARWARIS LOOTED BY DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX VS. TRIMBAK GANPATI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in August last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

It appeared that six persons, a Maratha, a barber, a Mussulman, a carpenter, a Koli, and a Gosavi, were charged before Mr. Heaton with dacoity, and being armed in the commission of dacoity. The evidence showed that some Marwaris, whose houses had been destroyed by fire, were living in temporary dwellings at the outer edge of Chansala village. Early in the night on the 26th March last, some men came to their dwellings, terrified or drove the Marwaris out of their house, kept off other villagers by slinging stones, and ransacked the dwellings of the Marwaris, taking away food staffs, ornaments, and money. It was alleged that the six accused were the robbers; and the evidence proved that they were guilty of dacoity. The attack was carefully planned, and the dacoits stole all they could conveniently take away. The evidence against them consisted of confessions, identifications, and the production of stolen property by accused No. 1, the appellant in this case, and accused No. 6. It was clear, Mr. Heaton said, that No. 1 took part in the dacoity or trafficked with those who did. The evidence, moreover, was conclusive against all the accused. This was not a mere famine dacoity; it was carefully planned and boldly executed. The accused were convicted, accused No. 1, the appellant, and another being sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and the others to lesser terms.

The Appeal Court, looking at all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A "PERVERSE" VERDICT OF A JURY.

IMPERATRIX VS. JOHN LEWIS.

THIS was a report of proceedings from Mr. Waman Rao, Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division of the Central Provinces, before whom the accused was charged with robbery. The verdict of the majority of the jury was not guilty. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict and referred the case to the High Court.

The Sessions Judge, in his report, stated that the accused in the case was a European British subject, a private of the Royal Irish Regiment, stationed at Mhow, and the charge against him was that of robbery. The accused having claimed trial by a mixed jury, he was tried by such a jury at Khandwa in the Court of Sessions. The mixed jury consisted of three jurors, two of whom were Europeans, and one a Parsee. The trial was commenced and finished on the 27th October last, and the majority of the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge said he disagreed with the verdict, and he was clearly of opinion that it was necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. The majority of the jury were of opinion that neither the theft nor the extortion, which was necessary to constitute the offence of robbery, had taken place. The evidence left no doubt in the Sessions Judge's mind that the offence of theft at all events had been committed by the accused. The facts of the case were that on the 19th August last, the complainant Tukaram, a second class magistrate in the city of Indore, got into a compartment of an intermediate class carriage of a mixed train which leaves Khandwa for Indore at 5 a.m. After he had got in, the accused came there and wanted the complainant to vacate the compartment and get into another. There was then an altercation, but the complainant had eventually to do as ths accused had desired. The station master told the complainant to lodge regular complaint against the accused. After the train had moved, the accused got out of his own compartment while it was yet dark and entered the one in which were seated four passengers, including the complainant. He rushed upon the complainant in anger, used abusive language to him, and asked him if he was going to complain against him. Tukaram replied he was not, but the accused was not satisfied. He asked complainant to give him some money, and the latter offered him copper coin worth six annas. Accused pushed his hand aside, and drew out of complainant's pocket a small tin receptacle, containing Rs. 2-8-0. Accused then robbed one of the two Mahomedan passengers, and retired to his own compartment while the train was in motion. A report was made to the police; the accused was searched; and Rs. 19-8-0 were found with him. The accused denied that he left his own compartment and entered that of the complainant. He was unable to explain the possession of an Indore rupee which was found upon him.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision said: The accused has appeared before the court, but has not shown any cause why the verdict of the majority of the jury, which is patently perverse, should not be set aside. Under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the court convicts the accused John Lewis of the offence of robbery, and sentences him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OFFICIOUS TRAMCAR CONDUCTOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Sadashiv Narayen, a tramway conductor, was charged with using criminal force and wrongful restraint to Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee, on the 14th October. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. Sealy defended the accused.

Complainant examined by Mr. Acworth, said he was an assistant in the firm of Ralli Brothers and resided at Lower Colaba. On the 14th ultimo, he was travelling about 10-30 p.m. by a tram-car from Grant Road to Colaba, and at Baba Dhaboo Street accused boarded the car to examine tickets. Witness was sitting on the last seat but one on the extreme left of the car and accused was standing on the foot-board on the right. When asked for his ticket witness held it up in his hand for inspection. Accused wanted it in his hand and as there were some other persons between him and the accused, witness asked him to come over to his side of the car if he wished to do so. Accused did not come to his side, and after travelling up to Phydowni where he changed the car. As witness boarded the other car at Phydowni accused came up with a police sepoy and told him to take witness to the police station. He remonstrated and offered to give his name but witness was taken Inspector Barkley, and detained at the police station for nearly twenty minutes. In the meantime the last car for Colaba had gone and had to take a victoria and reach home very late. For no possible reason whatever was he subjected to this indignity. Witness complained to the Traffic Superintendent of the Tramway Company and had two interviews with him by appointment, at the second of which the Superintendent expressed his regret for the accused not having taken his name. He informed witness that the Inspector had been suspended for two days and had lost his wages, which he thought was sufficient punishment to him. Witness did not agree with him, and said that unless the accused was properly dealt with he would seek redress in a court of law.

In support of his case Mr. Acworth called Manekjee Rustomjee and Nowrojee, wine merchant, Inspector Barkley and the police sepoy who took the complainant in charge at the Pydowni Junction, on the representation of the accused. Inspector Barkley stated that the complainant admitted having held up his ticket to the inspector, who in his statement said complainant would not hold out the ticket.

Mr. Sealy for the defence called two witnesses who stated that the complainant when asked to show his ticket, merely held it up, at the extreme end of the seat in which three other passengers, were also seated. Complaintant directed the inspector to come round to his side if he wanted inspection of the ticket.

The magistrate advised the alteration of the present charges to one of giving false information to a public officer.

Mr. Acworth pointed out that to bring the latter charge the previous sanction of the magistrate must be obtained.

Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Company, deposed to having written and made inquiries from witness about the case. He put in the Bye Laws of the Company, which, he said, the complainant had broken.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving, healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, pain in the side, &c. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Thursday's observations shows that that the barmeterhas risen from briskly to rapidly in northeast India and the depression along the eastern Himalayas yesterday has filled up. The barometer has fallen briskly in west Punjab and Upper Sind and the shalow low pressure area is lying over South-west Punjab and Sind. The pressure has changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Negapatam has received one inch of rain, and Tricomalee half-an-inch. No rain is reported from other stations. The temperature has risen rapidly in Mysore and Madras Deccan, and fallen rapidly in Assam the North-Western Province and Rajputana. The mean temperature is normal, or in defect along the hills in nothern India, East Bengal, Assam, Central and Lower Burma and South Madras Coast. It is in large excess in Gujerat, Bombay, Deccan and west of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·957	Calm	1	78·2	44·0	66	..	0·00	−0·92
Sirsa	29·993	SE	3	77·2	47·1	61	...	0·00	0·00
Delhi	29·966	W	1	76·7	53·6	39	...	0·02	−0·05
Agra	29·982	SW	4	82·0	52·9	47	—	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	29·983	Calm	3	81·8	40·0	61	..	0·00	−0·15
Allahabad	29·968	WNW	5	81·7	52·4	67	—	0·00	−0·17
Jhansi	30·011	Calm	1	81·7	59·1	40	..	0·00	−0·11
Jacobabad	29·936	Calm	0	84·5	49·0	65	...	0·07	−0·06
Karachi	29·989	ENE	4	88·4	50·7	72	...	0·10	−0·08
Jeypore	30·018	S	3	83·2	49·9	58	—	0·02	−0·21
Ajmere	30·010	Calm	2	82·4	49·8	76	..	0·40	−0·21
Deesa	29·965	ENE	7	92·1	54·5	45	...	0·00	−0·15
Ahmedabad	29·942	E	2	94·2	64·1	45	...	0·00	−0·14
Bhuj	29·955	SW	2	96·8	62·9	58	...	0·00	−0·01
Jamnagar	29·938	SSW	6	90·0	63·3	71	...	0·00	−0·86
Rajkot	29·919	N	3	91·4	50·9	43	..	0·00	−0·36
Bhownagar Para	29·920	NW	3	91·6	63·3	36	..	0·00	−0·54
Veraval	29·903	NNE	4	80·5	65·8	45	...	0·00	−0·83
Neemuch	30·028	Calm	2	84·0	62·6	59	...	0·29	−0·09
Indore	29·981	Calm	1	84·3	54·1	60	...	0·00	−0·45
Saugor	29·991	E	2	81·4	61·1	47	—	0·00	−0·45
Jubulpore	29·994	SSE	2	81·9	50·4	76	...	0·00	−0·50
Hoshangabad	30·021	NE	2	86·7	56·3	60	...	0·00	−0·61
Khandwa	29·984	Calm	2	91·2	64·1	48	...	0·00	−0·30
Raipur	29·995	Calm	1	83·8	57·8	66	...	0·00	−0·45
Nagpur	29·997	E	4	87·3	59·2	61	...	0·00	−0·90
Amraoti	29·991	ENE	...	88·7	62·3	44	...	0·00	−0·61
Akola	29·990	Calm	1	88·3	55·0	58	...	0·00	−0·75
Surat	29·905	NE	3	95·2	66·5	52	...	0·00	−0·17
Malegaon	29·963	W	3	93·4	58·3	49	—	0·00	−0·62
Bombay	29·889	ENE	7	86·4	75·9	78	...	0·00	−0·66
Poona	29·976	Calm	3	92·5	59·9	6	...	0·08	−1·27
Ahmednagar	29·990	SE	11	89·9	65·0	63	...	0·00	−0·64
Aurangabad	29·982	NE	5	91·3	57·7	44	...	0·00	..
Sholapur	29·963	E	8	90·7	61·6	37	...	0·05	−1·11
Ratnagiri	29·876	Calm	3	91·4	71·9	67	..	0·00	−0·50
Belgaum	29·901	ESE	11	87·3	60·9	43	...	0·00	−2·10
Goa	29·878	E	7	88·0	72·4	78	...	0·01	−1·18
Karwar	29·880	E	4	91·3	66·1	79	...	0·00	−2·61
Mangalore	29·877	ESE	2	88·8	70·4	70	...	0·43	−2·64
Calicut	29·860	SE	8	89·7	76·5	78	...	1·35	−3·63
Cochin	29·859	N	...	92·5	78·6	86	...	3·43	−3·24
Bangalore	29·991	ENE	6	84·3	64·4	92	..	0·32	−3·25
Secunderabad	29·975	Calm	4	88·1	58·2	61	...	0·83	−0·92
Masulipatam	29·973	NNE	4	85·5	69·1	82	...	0·46	−6·51
Bellary	29·961	SE	4	91·2	64·2	55	..	0·03	−2·05
Cuddapah	29·914	E-E	6	90·7	66·9	71	..	0·50	−4·10
Madras	29·936	N	5	83·5	66·5	93	...	3·10	−9·67
Coimbatore	29·940	E	3	88·9	75·1	84	...	2·05	−1·62
Trichinopoly	29·911	NE	5	86·0	72·4	74	...	4·86	−0·41
Negapatam	29·896	NNW	18	81·2	73·9	87	1·17	19·51	−3·99
Colombo	29·843	NNE	6	90·5	75·0	87	...	7·76	−5·24
Aden	29·944	NE	13	84·3	73·4	77	...	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be small and unimportant. The general distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Rajkot, Bhavaagar-Para and Malegaon, and north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 44° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam(1·17).

The weather is slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and South Madras. The weather in the Indus Valley appears to be unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·864
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·704
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	162

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—November 29.

10 p.m.	78·0

THURSDAY—November 29.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	84·7

LORD ROSEBERY should be interested in knowing that there is at least one Englishman alive who saw Napoleon in the flesh. This was immediately after his fall. Napoleon was, of course, conveyed to Plymouth in the Bellerphon. The warship was surrounded by hundreds of boats whose passengers were eager to get a glimpse of the Emperor. Among these were the present Nestor of the English stage, Mr. James Doel, who then, as now, lived at Plymouth. Mr Doel saw Napoleon—"a short, active man," as he describes him, "with a good breadth across the chest"—pace the deck—"Manchester Guardian."

No result yet has been attained as the result of the negotiations with the Mahsud Waziri "jirgah". The general rumour and impression is that they mean to pay, but are waiting to see first if the blockade is really meant. It takes time, of course, to collect a large sum in a large tribe, even when it has made up its mind to pay. The present temper of the tribe is undoubtedly pacific, but anything may occur at any time to change their attitude. Pathans are fickle, and within the tribe there are discordant elements.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

MR. TREVES'S BOOK.

THE TALE OF A FIELD HOSPITAL.

THIS little book will find a large public, for within its pages that famous surgeon, Mr. Frederick Treves, has gathered together his experiences on the battlefields of South Africa. Mr. Treves is a graphic and vigorous writer, and an admirable story teller, with a sharp sense of the dramatic. It is sombre reading, but if the horrible scenes which Mr. Treves describes serve to moderate the passion for war it will not have been written in vain. Let us go into a tent, Asmodeus-like, and listen. "We've a real hot 'un in along with us," says one. "He's got it through the lungs and liver both." To which another: "That's nothing to a bloke in here. He's been off his chump all night; his language has been a fair treat, and he's had four fits." Tobacco was the one panacea. If there was only one pipe in a tent it was kept circulating. A pillow was often a squashed helmet with a boot inside it. Stretchers contained the worst cases, and stretchers were everywhere. Some of the men would be dead, others were delirious. Others were silent, and only moved to shade their eyes from the blinding sun. We pass into the operating tent. As one man after another is carried in there is sure to be some comrade on the ground who will call out as the strecher goes by: "Keep 'yer chivvy up, Joe"; "Don't be down on your luck"; "They will do you a treat"; "Good luck to yer, old cock, you won't feel nothing." Here is one story which even the surgeon with nerves of steel calls ghastly:

"The amputation of a leg was in progress when the pressure of work was at its height. Beneath the table, at the time of the operation, was the prostrate figure of a man. He had been shot through the face. His big moustache was clotted with blood, his eyes were shut, and his head generaly was enveloped in bandages. I thought he was dead, and that in the hurry of events he was merely awaiting removal. The limb after amputation was unfortunately dropped upon this apparently inanimate figure when, to my horror, the head was raised, and the eyes were opened to ascertain the nature of the falling body".

Even the morbid imagination of Poe himself never conceived a more unutterable horror. Yet incidents much more horrible must have been common, though they may be unrecorded. The memory of some great charge, the storming of some stubborn trench, the thoughts of praise from the multitudes at home, of bell-ringings, acclamations, and banquets, are the reward for all this hideous suffering. So the soldier understands it. But a glorious home-coming does not fall to the lot of all, as Mr. Treves says. And he points the moral by an effecting description of the sudden appearance of a solitary soldier out of the wilderness. "He staggered towards the hospital a ragged, broken, down, khaki-coloured spectre of a man. He dragged his rifle along with him; his belt had gone; his helmet was poised at the back of his head; he was literally black with flies, and wet with dew. He knew only that for vague hours he had been making his way, with ever faltering steps and falling eyes, towards the red cross flag. All he said was that 'he was about played-out.'" Then he died, and this was the end of his soldiering, and such is war. The book is published by Messrs. Cassell, and is illustrated.

A FIGHT WITH FRUIT.

IN the "Wide World Magazine" for November Mr. A. P. Corrie gives an account of the Australian fight with the prickly pear. One of the most powerful obstacles in the matter of land settlement in some parts of Australia, he says, is the prickly pear. It has grown to be a fearful pest. It has taken possession of whole tracts of country, and the settler has to fight a pitched battle for every acre he calls his own. A single fruit brings forth thirty, sixty, and even several hundredfold of good productive seed. All herbage may droop, die, and disappear in the oven of an Australian drought, but the pear survives, flourishes, and carries on its processes of expansion and reproduction with unconcern. In the fierce "struggle for life" when a drought is devastating the land this pest is a living example of the survival of the "unfittest." It was brought to Australia, like the rabbit, either for use or ornament, and it has become a plague and a pestilence. Its extermination in the Colony of Queensland, at least, is a question of national importance.

AMERICAN HOUSE-BUILDING METHODS IN LONDON.

A UNIQUE sight in connection with the development of a building estate is to be seen at Muswell Hill, where rows of houses are being laid out in a field whilst the roads for serving the houses are not yet formed. For the purpose of saving the expense and trouble of the transfer of the building meterials from the railway trucks at the station, and cartage thence to the estate, a normal gauge siding has been laid down, and lines in connection run along what will be the front gardens of the residences. By these means the railway trucks bring the building materials right up to the spot where they are required, and the various bricks, slates, ironware, wood, etc., required for each residence are unloaded at its door; the truck is then hauled by a locomotive to the next house until the whole load is distributed. A more effective method of distribution could not be employed if it were an American town being built upon the prairie, instead of, as is the case, high-class residences on a hilly London suburb.—"Railway Magazine."

QUEEN'S PICTURES FOR GLASGOW.

THE Queen has been pleased to intimate, through the Lord Chamberlain, her permission for the loan to the Glasgow Exhibition of next year of a series of nine pictures of much historical interest. The works selected by Her Majesty embrace the following groups and portaits:—(1) "The Lennox Family," recently transferred by Her Majesty's approval from Windsor to Holyrood; (2) Portrait of King James I., from Hampton Court; (3) Portrait of Queen Anne of Denmark; (4) Portrait of the Countess of Lennox; (5) Portrait of Queen Mary of Scotland, from Windsor Castle; (6) Portrait of Lord Darnley and his brother, from Holyrood; (7) Picture of James IV. of Scotland and his Patron Saint, from Holyrood; (8) Angeli's portrait of the Queen; (9) Frith's picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Number 1 of the above list is a hitherto practically unknown picture, representing James I., as an infant, kneeling by the bier of his father, with behind him the Earl and Countess of Lennox and their younger son, brother of Darnley. The picture is a contemporary work, which obviously was executed for the Lennox family, and contains numerous long and significant legends in Latin. The portrait of Queen Mary, of which a replica exists at Blair's College in Kincardineshire, is one of the few authentic pictures of the unfortunte Queen. The portrait of James IV. is the celebrated work of Van der Goes, part of the triptych which formerly adorned the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity in Edinburgh, and now is preserved in Holyrood Palace.

THE "Sunday Strand" for November is a particularly interesting number. In addition to Ian Maclaren's instalment of the "Life of Christ" it contains well-written sketches of the lives of the Bishop of Worcester and of Holman Hunt, with illustrations. In an article on "Notable Hymn Writers," Mr. F. A. Jones says: "The number of living hymnists who have contributed to our vast store of sacred songs, and whose names are to be found in every Church Hymnal, unfortunately grow smaller every year."

FOR the last half century much has been heard of the perils of mountaineering. But while graphic pictures continue to be drawn of the horrors of the Alps on foot, with guides and ropes, no one (remarks a correspondent in the "Traveller") has yet told the trusting tourist of the dangers which may await him if he climbs the heights of Switzerland in a railway. These aerial tracks are rapidly increasing all over the playgrounds of Europe, and in time perhaps it will be proved that all mountain peaks may be made accessible to the child, the invalid, and the aged. Those who desire exciting times even when climbing by rail, should go to the Alps in spring, when the mountains are unburdening themselves of their heavy load of winter snow, and the work has commenced on the precipitous railways in preparation for the summer traffic.

SOME curious facts are given in "Casseli's Magazine" with reference to London 'buses. Each of those of the General Omnibus Company, numbering 1,320, runs on an average sixty-four miles a day, caries 420 passengers, and earns £2 10s. Some of them do this without much effort, just according to the roads they have to run on, and will live for nearly forty years. Attached to each 'bus is a stud of twelve horses, of which only ten, or five pairs, are worked in any one day, thus ensuring a complete day's rest for each pair every sixth day. As a 'bus runs sixty-four miles a day, and five pairs of horses are used, it follows that a 'bus horse's day's work is thirteen miles, which he does in less, considerably less, than three hours—the rate at which he travels being between five and six miles an hour.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 29.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C A S Montgomery, the Officer Commanding at Bhuj, was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Cutch Political Agency from the 26th September to the 11th Oct 1900, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K N Kabraji to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District from the date of departure on leave of Mr G Carmichael, I C S, pending relief by Mr E Lawrence, I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shankar Narayan Krishna Bijurkar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Pandurang Ganesh Patwardhan, Mahalkari, petha Mandangad in the district of Ratnagiri, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudev Joshi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, has been granted furlough for seven months with effect from the 30th Sept 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr E B Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence on leave of Mr M H Starling, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Bapuram, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Parantij in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Under the provisions of Sec 38 of Act IV of 1871, Mr Ernest William Noble is, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, appointed by the Coroner to be Deputy Coroner of Bombay.

Under the provisions of Rule 3 of the Rules framed under Sec 60 (r) and (t) of the Prisons Act, 1894, for the appointment and guidance of Visitors of Prisons, the interrogation of prisoners and the identification of old offenders, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officials and non-officials to be Visitors of the Yeraoda Central Prison:—Officials—The Second Asst Collr who ordinarily holds charge of all the four Eastern Talukas of the Poona District; The City Magistrate, Poona; and the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Non-officials.—Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, President and Magistrate, First Class, B Bench, Poona City; Rao Saheb Damodar Vijiarangam Mudliar, Special Magistrate, First Class, Poona Cantonment; and Mr. Dorabji Dadabhoy Bootee, Special Magistrate, First Class, Poona City.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Howard Stanley and Mr. Rupert Learoyd McCulloch to be third grade Asst Supts of Police on probation pending further orders.

The services of Mr E Priestly, Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr M M S Gubbay, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E B Hotson, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th Nov and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr C G Henderson, appointed by H M's Secy of State for Iddia a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th Nov 1900 and has been placed under the orders of the Commr in Sind.

Mr E H Waterfield, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th Nov and has been placed under the orders of the Collr of Ahmedabad.

In modification of the orders issued in Govt Notification No 7206, dated 16th Nov, Mr J P Brander, I C S, is placed under the orders of the Collr of Ahmednagar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr O Rothfeld, I C S, to be Asst-Collr, Panch Mahals.

The Honble Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 3rd Dec.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut A F Stewart, 16th Bo Iny, which were placed at the disposal of this Govt for Famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine).

Temporary Asst Surgn H N Anklesaria, LM & S, was permitted to resign the service with effect from the 17th Oct.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Govt the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev F N Hill, M A, Senior Presidency Chaplain, to attend him as domestic Chaplain on his Lordship's tour to Aden.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev Horace Mould to do duty at the Presidency and to visit outstations till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Lieut H C M N James, I S E, has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Chief Executive Officer, Plague Operations, Poona.

Lieut E W McK Ballantyne, I S C, has been appointed on Plague duty in Bombay City.

Capt T X Britten, I S C, was appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collr of Satara from the 13th April to the 30th June.

Capt A M Doveton, I S C, was appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collr of Belgaum from the 20th April to the 7th May.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.
Central Division.

The following postings are ordered:—Rao Saheb Vinayak Appaji Gupte, Mamlatdar of taluka Wai in the Satara District, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Satara; and Khan Saheb Jacob Bapuji, Chitnis to the Collr of Satara to do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Wai.

CLERGY AND THE STAGE.

SIR HENRY IRVING REPLIES TO SOME CRITICS.

ON the 1st instant Sir Henry Irving was entertained to supper by the Manchester Arts Club, of which he is president.

Sir Henry said: This cordial welcome of yours is very gratifying to me in my official capacity, for I suppose you never had a president who was such a conspicuous absentee. But I may say for myself that when I have the rare pleasure of coming amongst you, it is a pleasure enjoyed with the fulness of a heart that is rich in old friends and old memories. Manchester has for me the peculiar charm that every city must have for a man who found there the cradle of his ambition. (Hear, hear.) There are not many of you left who helped to rock my particular cradle, and to administer those wholesome slappings which alternate so agreeably with caresses in the experience of every infant. But some of you are pretty old playgoers, who have known me and my doings for many years, and yet I doubt whether it has ever occurred to you that I am one of the principal criminals of the age. (Laughter.) I did not know it myself until I read the proceedings at a certain conference of clergymen the other day. These divines were discussing the stage and its mainfold inquities, and one of them declared that "no Christian could play the part of a murderer without suffering moral deterioration." Well, I have embrued my hands in so much blood on the stage that I am reduced to this painful dilemma: either my moral state is as bad as that of a real murderer, or I am no Christian. And this divine, on the same occasion, declared that no morally unobjectionable play had a chance nowadays, unless it were superlatively well acted. I acknowledge this gratefully as a very high compliment to English acting, for it would be easy to name a considerable list of successful plays to which no sane objection on the score of morals could be made. (Cheers.) Still, another divine scoffed at what he called the cant of describing the drama as a moral teacher. I should not make that claim on behalf of the drama, for its humble function is that of representing life, and how are you to satisfy everybody that any given representation of life is conducive to morality?

A LESSON OF CHARITY.

Shakespeare saw life on a bigger scale than any other dramatist, and with an effect so perplexing to some moralists, that one of them, a great writer, who was taken from us not long ago, declared Shakespeare to have been divinely endowed with a total lack of conscience, in order that he might paint humanity exactly as it was. Where are you to put Falstaff in any scheme of moral teaching? The pulpit must treat him as an old reprobate, and yet Shakespeare has endeared him to mankind. It is an alarming paradox, and I do not venture to hazard any explanation for the benefit of diocesan conferences, except that the drama, even when it is not Shakespeare, may sometimes take broader views of humanity than its censors, and sometimes enforce a lesson of charity that they are apt to overlook. (Hear, hear.) I offer this suggestion with the diffidence of a murderer who is suspected of being no Christian; but in the fierce light that beats upon the stage there is so much variety of opinion that the actor may feel tolerably safe in leaving his critics to entertain one another. I see that one sprightly writer, who is still young, entreats his brother critics, who are more mature, to throw up the business, because their ideas are out of date. Another writer, a man of greater experience, complains that when classic parts are acted now, there is no standard of comparison to judge them by, and that when new parts are acted they belong to the indefinable personality of the player, and there is nothing for the critic to lay hold of. Gentlemen, I read this with pain, for it looked like abdication and despair. Let us hope it was only a passing mood. The drama may not be a moral teacher, but do not let us give way to the dread that criticism of acting will teach us no more. The outlook for the stage, whatever may be its anxieties, is not so cheerless as that. We shall continue to receive our portions of praise and blame; and the questions whether they are strictly in accord with our deserts will agreeably occupy the leisure of our friends, and lay the foundations of such goodwill and esteem as you have so generously shown to your president to-night (Cheers.)

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

WHEN the Marquis of Lansdowne was Governor-General of Canada, he had to make a speech to the French Canadians. With all its loyalty to the English connection, this little bit of transported France adheres very rigidly to many things French, and especially to the purity of the French tongue—at least as it was spoken in the eighteenth century. Few Viceroys have ever ventured accordingly to leave the safe security of the English tongue, and it was with some trepidation that the French Canadians heard that Lord Lansdowne was going to deliver a speech to them in their own language. But he had scarcely uttered the words "messieurs" when the whole audience burst into cheers; they recognised at once the accent of the true French tongue, the accent only possible to a man of French blood, and one who had spoken French as his mother tongue.

It is, perhaps, this accomplishment which had something to do with Lord Lansdowne's latest appointment. When someone remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for retaining the two offices of Prime. Minister and Foreign Secretary, his reply was that he could not help himself, there was but one member of his Cabinet who could speak French, and that was Lord Lansdowne. And now, Lord Lansdowne will receive the Foreign Ambassadors every Wednesday afternoon, and whatever else may be found fault with, his French will be faultless.

In appearance the new Foreign Secretary has something of a French air and physique. He is slight, alert, of the middle height, with not a particle of that tendency to "embonpoint" and heaviness, which belong to the typical Saxon figure. The head—long, narrow, high, and bald at the top—somehow or other also suggests the head you would see in a French rather than in an English Chamber. Lord Lansdowne is "grand seigneur" to his finger tips. He is incapable of prevarication—of any meanness; of anything that would not do credit to his order. And he is consideration itself in his treatment of subordinates—one of the things that made him, perhaps, less effective at the War Office, and that may, on the other hand, increase his usefulness in the courtly and cautious atmosphere of diplomacy.

Lord Lansdowne's mother was the daughter of General Flahault—one of Napoleon's officers. Does anybody recognise what links this means to some of the most distinguished figures in modern history? The gilded pinnacle, as Alphonse Daudet said in his novel "Le Nabab," of the Second Empire, was, after all, the Comte de Morny; and the portrait he drew of that very remarkable creature certainly suggests the correctness of the description. Who does not remember him—that man of steel—with his cold blue eyes, his dare-devil courage, his gallantries, his mixture of cold-blooded ferocity, and slavery to women, a combination so essentially French.

It was Morny who made the "coup d'etat." Whether Louis Napoleon sate shaking over a fire all through the night of December 2nd as Mr. Kinglake insisted, nobody ever accused Morny of shaking either then or at any other moment in his career. He at least, was ready to shoot down or to be guillotined; he it was that bribed or terrified the Prefects, that ordered the arrests, that supervised the movements of the troops, that had thought of everything, that stood or fell by the bloody enterprise of that fearsome night and day.

Who that has read it will ever forget that description of Morny's death, which is given in the pages of Daudet—with the doctors coming in to examine him; and then withdrawing; and then coming back; and his question, lightly put, "And what has the Faculty to say?" and then the calm stroking of his moustache when he learns that he has to leave it all behind—the glorious position next the throne—the Presidency of the Senate, the daily gamble for wealth, the chase after the most beautiful women of the most beautiful city of the world—and all for the blackness and silence and nothingness of the tomb! And yet the calm stroking of the moustache, and the defiant acceptance of it all without a tremor.

Mr. Ritchie's success is a somewhat curious thing. When the new Cabinet had to be made, most people thought that the opportunity would be taken to get rid of him. Somehow or other, he is not popular with his own side, perhaps because he has not much of the softness in his manner that turneth away wrath, perhaps because he is democratic quite as much as Tory. But he has the rare faculty among men who rise to Cabinet rank of a good business training, of a hard head, and he can make a very good and clear statement. He will be safe, but not brilliant at the Home Office; brilliancy is not his strong point.

Mr. Ritchie had claims for promotion in what he surrendered in order to become a Cabinet Minister. He used to fill the position of Governor of the Union Bank—an office that had the handsome income of five thousand pounds a year, and that practically was a life appointment. Mr. Ritchie has had but two thousand a year as President of the Board of Trade; he now has five thousand a year. His salary is a consideration to him, as he is not one of the wealthy members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Brodrick is more than half Irish. His father is Lord Middleton, and Middleton, as everybody knows, is a town in county Cork. The family, however, have property in Surrey as well, and Lord Middleton, if I mistake not, is lord lieutenant of the county. He has been quite blind for many years, but he moves about a lot, always, of course, with an attendant. Mr. Brodrick is married to Lady Hilda Charteris, daughter of Lord Wemyss. She is a very handsome and attractive woman, with fine dark eyes, a beautiful figure, and a charming expression of "espieglerie."

Death has been reaping a very heavy harvest during these late autumn weeks—Sims Reeves, Max Muller, Professor Shuttleworth, William Yardley, Lord Darnley, Mr. Newton, Prince Christian Victor, and Baron de Renzis, are notable names that leap at once to memory. And now from Canada comes news of the death of Grant Allen's father. Though he may be said to have lived in the shadow of his son's reputation he was himself a man of much literary taste and ability. His concordance to the New Testament has a big circulation in Canada. He has been gradually failing since the death of his son, to whom he was fondly attached. Mr. Grant Allen was a clergyman. His early days were spent in Tipperary.

"The story goes that in early youth he fell in love with Miss Grenfell. Her parents, however, objected to the match, and the lovers were forbidden all communication. Meanwhile the little love story appeared, and met with immediate success. Miss Grenfell (although the book was published anonymously) surmised the authorship, and immediately translated it into English. The popularity of the book in this country almost equalled its vogue in Germany. Max Muller's love for his future wife was inevitably made yet more ardent by this sign of her affection. He determined to break down the opposition of her parents. Not very long after, when he was fairly launched on his great career, he happened one evening to be one of the audience watching a play, the love story of which was similar to his own. By one of those strange coincidences which novelists portray, but which are also of not unfrequent occurrence in real life, Miss Grenfell was also present in the theatre. The lovers met at the door, and no further parental objections could restrain them. They married, and certainly, their devotion ever after justified and fulfilled the romance of their courtship.

Indeed, there was something a little half comic, than pathetic, in Mr. Brodrick's attitude at question time during the last Session of Parliament. He has the physical disadvantage of being somewhat slow of hearing. This made it difficult for him sometimes to catch the exact purport of the question addressed to him, and sometimes it seemed as if the Under-Secretary were answering one question while he was being really asked another. This was one of the reasons which led Mr. Balfour to lay down the rigorous rule that the Under-Secretary should refuse to reply to any question which was not on the paper. But the questions nevertheless were asked. And then Mr. Brodrick presented a curious spectacle. He would sit in his seat silent and immoveable and with a curious smile upon his face, a smile so enigmatic that it was absolutely impossible to say whether it was that he did not understand the question or that he had not heard it; and was smiling the sweet smile of unconsciousness. Anyhow he did not answer.

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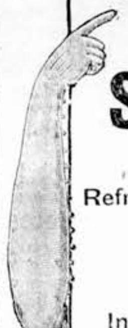

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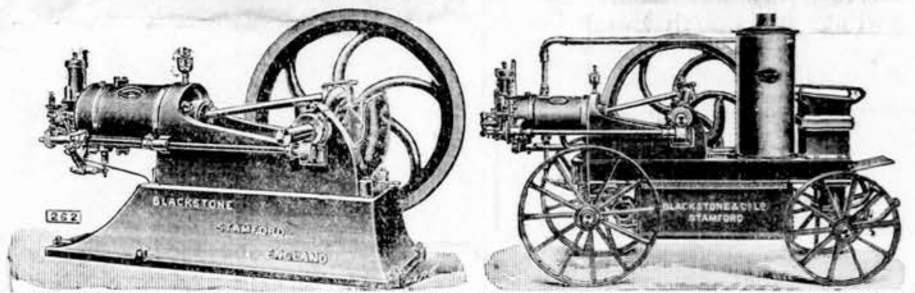

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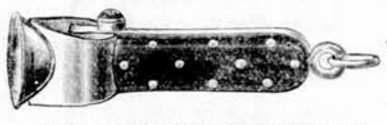

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

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Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil, Rs. 15.

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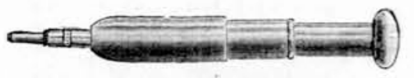

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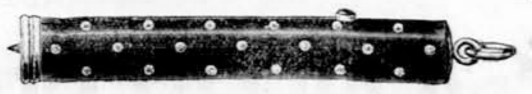

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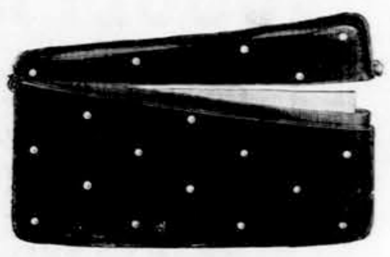

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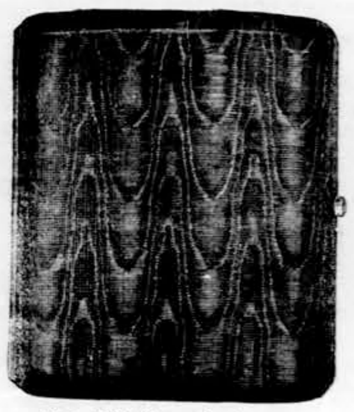

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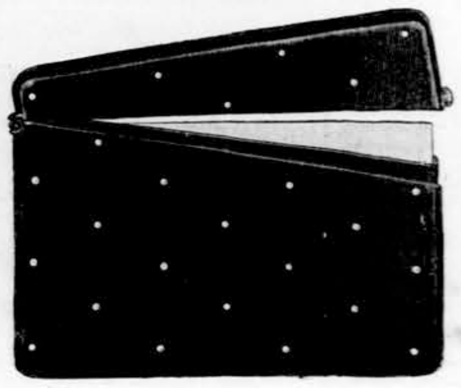

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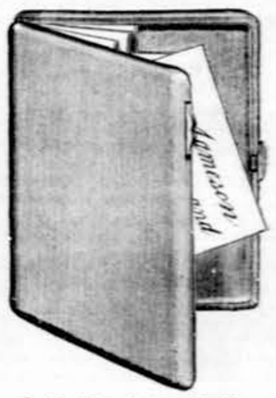

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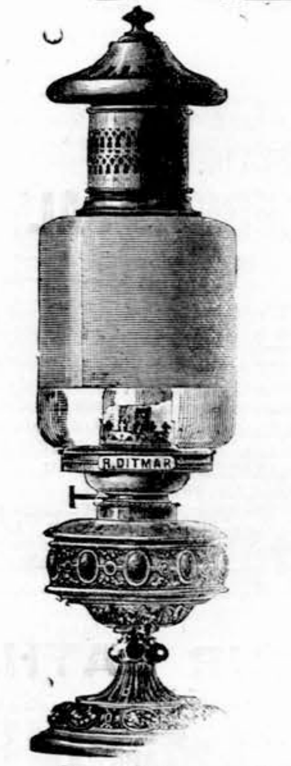

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